

Now For School

President Wilson advises and urges every young man who can possibly do so to continue in school.

The Government is making a new and wonderful effort to provide military training for our young men without taking them away from courses of study in which they are engaged.

One of the greatest losses of the south at the time of the Civil War was just this—great groups of her young men missed their education. This resulted in a defective leadership in all lines of business and progress following the war, and the harm has hardly been overcome even yet. We must not let this present war rob a generation of youngsters of their schooling, discipline and development.

It is quite remarkable that the young men who are graduates, or advanced students in college, have done far better than any others in the officers training camps and in the management of our newly levied troops. There is something which the young men get in college which fits them for the responsibility of officers, and throughout our armies there is a surprising number of men who are very young, but whose youth is counterbalanced by their college training and who are leading our forces in a most satisfactory way.

The Government plan makes it possible to call these men into active service whenever they are actually needed, and it will no doubt bring them into effective service sooner than they could be brought by the regular training of the camps.

The Government plan at present is simply for students who are of college rank—that is those who have completed the work of a four year high school; but the Government suggests that the work of the high school should be intensified so that they will have another set of graduates in less than a year who can be pushed into college and take the place of those who may be taken from the college for army work at the end of a few months.

And while we are keeping the colleges and academies full, let us keep every district school full also. The best way to have our sons and daughters ready for their war duties is to keep them in school!

To End the War

One big wallop to win the war! And the U. S. A. is about to give it.

"With an American army of 4,000,000 men in France" says Chief of Staff P. C. March, "we can go thru the German line wherever we please!"

The army is now almost two million strong. To get the rest, the Government has let down the bars—men 18 to 45 (both inclusive), except those previously registered, are to furnish the additional strength needed to push the Huns back to the Rhine and free the world of Kaiserism.

A glorious opportunity! Small wonder that Registration Day, September 12 will cause such enthusiasm. For these men were "left out in the cold" before,—told to sit back while others fought their battles. "Why can't we fight," they asked, "we are physically fit though working in shop or field," or they "hadn't been back of desks so long they had forgotten their manhood." How keenly they felt being "not wanted"; how they fairly ached to help when they read the casualty lists.

For native born or alien, they realize plainly what they owe to this country. They realize it was time to show their gratitude for all the U.S.A. has meant and done for them—a life of peace, prosperity and happiness among men their equals.

And now their chance has come. Thirteen millions of men must register today Sept. 12. If they do not register they will not only risk certain arrest and severe punishment, but declare themselves unfit to be called Americans. When the Draft Boards discard the physically unfit, the exempt because of their family, the men in war industries, there must remain more than 2,000,000 men ready for training.

These men will give the big wallop that will end the war. Are you between 18 and 45? Present yourself at the Registration Place September 12, proudly—as an American should.

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THE CITIZEN

Extends a hearty greeting to the student body—new and old—and suggests that you subscribe for the paper and have it sent to the folks back home as A Weekly News Letter

Subscription price \$1.50 per year 6 months, 85 cents

From the military point of view we cannot tolerate alcohol among our soldiers. War is merciless; men must be competent; the drinking man makes a bad soldier, no matter how much Germany may believe in feeding up her men on alcohol in order to screw up their fighting courage to the sticking point. The army won't stand alcohol, because it must conserve its man power.—Gen Pershing.

Is it necessary for us to be ten years behind other states in road work in Kentucky.

BIG OPENING

Berea's Fall Term Bigger Than Ever
Berea S. A. T. C. to Appear Shortly



Across the Campus

The Procession Wednesday morning was longer and finer than ever before. President Frost marched with Dr. Raymond, the new Dean of Religious Education, who will be remembered as a Berea worker years ago.

In conducting Chapel Worship, the President read from the Sermon on the Mount, and spoke of the great significance of turning points in our lives, like the opening of a new school year. "God has a fine plan for each one of us. Will we find out that plan and fulfill it, or will we be content with something less?"

Notifications from Washington assure us that the Students' Army Training Corps will be duly organized and equipped in a few days. The Tabernacle will constitute a splendid armory. Several professors have gone to Cincinnati to

study the workings of this combination of study and drill at the University where it is already in operation.

The Foundation School is particularly well off in its set of buildings. But the same must be said of the Academy, whose James Hall is as nearly perfect as a building can be.

The Vocational Schools are re-joining in the New Hospital and the New Dairy Barn, as well as a bunch of registered cattle from Wisconsin.

The Normal School is re-enforced by excursion parties of students from several counties that have hardly been represented before.

The Military Training will occasion a notable increase of numbers in the College itself.



Foundation School Buildings

Kentucky News

The State Fair at Louisville opened this week with promise of a large attendance and with unusually good exhibits. The attractions this year are of high order, with especial attention to things military. Attendance at the State Fair is more than a luxury—it is a means of instruction and inspiration to everyone who goes with eyes to see and ears to hear the many notable things which have been assembled by the management for the benefit of their patrons. In the matter of national resources, Kentucky is one of the richest states in the Union. We are just beginning to develop these resources; there must be no setback; we must not allow sections, less favored by climate and nature, to surpass us in production in the future. The interests of the city dweller and the farmer are identical, and the State Fair brings Louisville and Kentucky together in a way that all other devices have failed to do.

Georgetown College began its 85th session this week with a great crowd of enthusiastic students. Both the boys' and the girls' dormitories are already filled with students who have been arriving for the last three days. The faculty will be unchanged with but few exceptions. Professor Gantz will succeed Professor Robert T. Hinton as teacher of biology. Mr. Hinton being a "X" secretary in France. Professor Bertram C. Henry, who resigned to aid the Government, will be replaced in the college of music by Miss Alice Porter. Professor D. E. Fogle, who is teaching conversational French at Camp Zachary Taylor, will spend part of each week here, and will be assisted in teaching foreign languages by Professor C. A. Yost, a graduate of Williams College.

How many miles of road will the road fund of your county improve?

How can you build roads without money?

U. S. News

SECRETARY BAKER IN FRANCE

Secretary Baker is in France for his second visit to the American army there. He is accompanied by John D. Ryan, assistant secretary, in charge of aircraft; Surgeon General Gorgas, and Brigadier General Hines, chief of the embarkation service.

Mr. Ryan will devote his attention while abroad to the air service and among other things, is expected to inspect factories turning out airplanes for the American expeditionary forces. Gen. Gorgas will visit hospitals and inquire generally into health conditions among the troops, while Gen. Hines will visit the American ports of debarkation.

John E. Huhn, manager of the savings department of the Liberty Insurance Bank, has announced a novel plan for enticing from their hiding places old coins and foreign money for the purpose of investment in war savings stamps.

W. Scowden Kohnhorst, paying teller of the bank, is an expert on numismatic matters, and for many years the Liberty Insurance Bank has been the headquarters for information on the value of old or foreign money.

The bank will exchange all old money or money of foreign countries into war savings stamps and thus put into circulation a large volume of money which is now lying idle in Louisville homes. It has been estimated that there is more than \$200,000,000 money of this character lying about idle.

Many persons who have had old or foreign money lying about for years will now have an opportunity to have its value appraised and, if they desire, to convert it into an interest-bearing security which has been called the best and most unique in the world, because of the fact that its par value is guaranteed by the Government.

Women's Club Markets Own Products

The women of Tennessee home (Continued on Page Five)

Desertion and Mutiny Among Hun Soldiers

POPULACE IN PANICKY STATE

Rotterdam Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph Says There Are More Than 20,000 Deserters in Berlin Alone.

London, Sept. 9.—General demoralization of the German population and widespread and growing dissatisfaction in the German army, accompanied by mutiny and desertions, are described in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its Rotterdam correspondent. The correspondent says that information reaching him is so sensational as to inspire skepticism, but declares that he has received corroboration from authoritative sources which establishes the authenticity of the information beyond a doubt.

He asserts that the German army is tilted with despondency and seething with mutinous spirit, and that alarming outbreaks have occurred in several units, principally Bavarian and Silesian. One incident of the Arns front terminated in a whole Bavarian division being disarmed and transported to Bavaria, where it was placed in a prison camp, and the mutiny of one of the Silesian regiments resulted in nearly 100 of its men being executed.

Wholesale Desertions.

A huge number of desertions are occurring the correspondent says, and it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 deserters in Berlin alone. Large numbers are scattered throughout the country, and the authorities are having the greatest difficulty in trailing deserters, owing to the connivance of the working classes. Nevertheless, hundreds have been arrested and generally these have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. A great number of imprisoned deserters, broken by solitary confinement, have been released and sent back to the ranks.

Disobedience and defiance of officers is common at the front, according to the correspondent's information, and a similar spirit is shown in the munition factories, where the workers deliberately are slowing up, with the result that the output has been seriously decreased.

Death for Rail Tampering.

The military commander in the district of Altona, Prussia, has issued a proclamation, warning the populace against damaging the railroads and thus exposing military transports to danger, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The proclamation, the correspondent adds, threatens the death sentence upon such persons as are found guilty of disobeying the order.

Public interest today is quite equally divided between the unbroken advance of the allied armies and the apparent signs that the German people are in a state of nervous anxiety bordering on demoralization. More editorial space is being given here recently to future events than the retreat of the German army. The belief that something like a panic has seized the German populace is not based upon stories from neutral sources which have raised false hopes in the past, but upon the utterances of the leaders in the German nation and the appeals of German newspapers to the public to keep its head, while they themselves admit the seriousness of the military situation.

The emperor's bold vein of assurance, Chancellor Hertling's franchise speech, General Ludendorff's stringent order, and above all Field Marshal Hindenburg's proclamation are cited as manifest efforts to check the decay of the German spirit, which is contended must exist to have called them forth.

In short, it is declared that the German people and perhaps also the military chiefs evidently are greatly disturbed by recent events.

Kaiser Balks Ballot Reform.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—In the course of a debate on franchise reform in the Prussian upper house, Friedberg, vice president of the Prussian state ministry, said that the government respected the sentiments which had found expression and was therefore striving for an understanding which, however, must not conflict with the fundamental ideas of the emperor's message of July 11, 1917. He said he did not believe the necessary sequel to the extension of the franchise would be parliamentary government. The appointment of ministers was the privilege of the crown, he declared, and would remain so.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PACKING

No Tin or Steel to Be Used in Preservation of Chocolate and Cocoa.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, represented at a meeting here with the food administration, have agreed to effect a substantial saving in tin and steel by packing their products in containers of other material.

World News

The Allies have made further invades on the Hindenburg line during the week. They are now threatening St. Quentin, which is one of the important positions, the capture of which would force a further retreat.

The Bolshevik leader, Lenin is reported to be dead. The woman who shot him, Dora Kaplan, has already paid the penalty for her act. The radical Russian party is striving to hold its position by acts of violence and murder.

The United States has given recognition to the Czechoslovaks, who have rebelled against Austria and are fighting against the Bolsheviks in Russia. This will serve to encourage them greatly and offer them the hope of a separate national existence.

An arbitration treaty made between Japan and the United States agrees to settle all disputes that may arise between the two nations by arbitration, except in cases affecting national honor or vital interest. This will help to strengthen the good will and confidence toward Japan.

In a suit brought by passengers of the Lusitania, or friends for damages, a decision has been given against the plaintiff. This is important in establishing the fact that the company did not endanger the life of its passengers, by carrying unlawful freight, or by carelessness.

Immigration into the United States from foreign countries has almost ceased. For the year ending July 1918, only a few more than a hundred thousand have come to our country. The Mexicans have come in greatest numbers, and the English and Japanese are next in order.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRCRAFT

Nine years ago, at Fort Meyer, Va., just across the Potomac River from our national capital—the writer witnessed the first public flight of a man-carrying airplane that the world had ever seen, the machine being driven by Wilbur Wright, one of the now world-famous brother-inventors. That first little plane was crude and imperfect and would now, as compared with present day aircraft, be fit only for the museum or the junk pile; however, the event marked the opening of a wonderful era. Prior to that first flight a few persons in different parts of the world had had visions of our modern airplanes, but the world's billions looked upon such persons as idle dreamers and, if the present-day work-or-flight laws had then been in force, these so-called visionaries would doubtless have been arrested as vagrants and thrown into jail or drafted into the army.

During the first five years after the original flight, airplane progress was slow and unsatisfactory but, since the great war started, development has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and accomplishments have been so great that now nothing surprises us. Recently, in New York City and in certain other parts of the country, airplanes, singly and in groups of from two to twenty, have become such a familiar sight that they are hardly noticed at all, and the world reads with only passing interest of such epoch-making accomplishments as the successful establishment of new aero-postal lines here and in Europe, the recent 221 mile non-stop flight of a large group of Italian planes across the Alps to Vienna and back, and the many other wonderful achievements of aviators throughout the world. It is not difficult then for us to believe even the recent astounding announcements that soon huge airplanes, each carrying 100 or more passengers, will be darting back and forth across the Atlantic with such speed that it will be possible to eat breakfast in New York today and dinner in London tomorrow.

—General Welfare League

ENLIST AND GO TO COLLEGE

"The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind."

President Wilson

The following statements outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the Selective Service Law:

1. All young men, who were planning to go to school this fall, should carry out their plans and do so. Each should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local board on the registration day set by the President. As soon as possible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regular enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they are in attendance. Thus the corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the Selective Service Act, instead of by enlistment as previously contemplated.

The student, by voluntary induction, becomes a soldier in the United States Army, uniformed, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private. They will simultaneously be placed on full active duty and contracts will be made as soon as possible with the colleges for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldiers.

2. Officers, uniforms, rifles, and such other equipment as may be available will be furnished by the War Department, as previously announced.

3. The student-soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the Army and will be

kept under observation and test to determine their qualifications as officer candidates, and technical experts such as engineers, chemists, and doctors. After a certain period, the men will be selected according to their performance, and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways:

a. He may be transferred to a central officers' training camp.

b. He may be transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school.

c. He may be assigned to the school where he is enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time.

d. He may be assigned to the vocational training section of the corps for technician training of military value.

e. He may be transferred to a detachment for duty with troops as a private.

f. Similar sorting and reassignment of the men will be made at periodical intervals, as the requirements of the service demand. It cannot be now definitely stated how long a particular student will remain at college. This will depend on the requirements of the mobilization and the age group to which he belongs. In order to keep the unit at adequate strength, men will be admitted from secondary schools or transferred from Depot Brigades as the need may require.

Students will ordinarily not be permitted to remain on duty in the college units after the majority of their fellow citizens of like age have been called to military service at camp. Exception to this rule will be made, as the needs of the service require it, in the case of technical and scientific students, who will be assigned for longer periods for intensive study in specialized fields.

Committee on Education and Special Training.

By Robert I. Rees,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chairman

"Fifty per cent patriotism and fifty per cent safety first" was the reason given by a Northern Ohio woman for putting \$24,000 into Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

Complete victory is like the best oil or coal. If we're unwilling to dig deep enough, we can't get it.

HOWARD E. TAYLOR WRITES

Paris, 12 rue d'Aguesseau

August 17, 1918

Mr. T. J. Osborne,

Berea, Ky.

U. S. A.

My dear friend:

I have just returned to Headquarters after an 800 kilometer motor trip, touching more than forty-five Y. M. C. A. huts and Foyers du Soldat. From Paris, we went south to Fontainebleau, where Napoleon and his unhappy Empress Josephine made their home,—thence eastward through villages and walled cities over most wonderful state road ways, with beautiful elms overreaching for hundreds of miles, reaching Belfort near Switzerland the third day, and thence, over to Belle on the Swiss border, and were permitted to step over the line, but, of course, the machine was not allowed to run an inch over the boundary which is strongly guarded everywhere. As we rode over the highlands round about the wonderful walled city of Belfort, we could see the high peaks of Jungfrau and Mont Blanc and hoped for the not far distant day when Mrs. Taylor and I should together scale them. From Belle, we went north through the corner of Germany known as Alsace, several miles of which France now holds, much to the chagrin of the Kaiser. We were within two miles of German trenches, but passed unmolested, as things are quiet in that sector just now. The blending of the French and German language on the border is very interesting. We then crossed the picturesque Vosges mountains over a wonderful graded roadway, stopping for lunch at a quaint little public house in a deeply shaded ravine, with a tuneful waterfall just in the rear. I wonder if Big Hill or even Scaffold Cane Hill would ever be so perfectly graded—I surely hope so, as it spells progress for all concerned.

The view from the crest of the mountain over into Germany I shall never forget, and it was difficult, in the midst of such marvellous beauty, to think of the war-torn sections such a short distance north. After descending, we struck holdly north toward Toul and Nancy, which have been popularized in our American papers as scenes of terrible struggle. We passed great divisions of moving troops, and if Kaiser Bill had any inspection planes out, he surely would have trembled at the

The R. L. BURTON FARM at AUCTION

Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

190 - ACRES - 190

Of the Best Tobacco, Corn and Hemp Land IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

Six miles North East of Lancaster on Buckeye pike, in Garrard County

DESCRIPTION:—Long level frontage on both sides of pike, with improvements in center of farm. Mostly level and rolling with small portion partly steep. SANDSTONE land which gives the WEIGHT and COLOR and has made the REPUTATION of Garrard County tobacco. In high state of cultivation, fencing good, and watered by living springs.

40 acres in corn, 8 acres in tobacco, 16 acres stubble sown to grass, 30 acres meadow, balance in Blue grass.

One-half mile to good school, one-half mile to church, telephone and mail service.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Splendid 2 story, 10 room dwelling, 2 porches, one large concrete porch, basement, bathroom, water works, servants house, garage, 3 hen houses, cistern and well.

Two 8 acre tobacco barns, 2 silos, 2 stock barns equipped with feed and litter carriers, stock scales, tenant house.

Beautiful level yard to pike with large shade trees, good orchard. This farm has been taken care of by the present owner for 25 years, he has been a breeder and feeder of high class stock, fed in barns and maintained the land in high state of fertility.

Tobacco from This Farm Sold Last Year for 50c Per Lb.

Present Crop Will Bring \$1,000 Per Acre

The land will be sold in three tracts, 60 acres with dwelling, 1 stock barn and 1 tobacco barn, 90 acres with stock barn and tobacco barn and 40 acres with tenant house. If the bidders desire will combine two or more tracts. WILL SELL IT THE WAY YOU WANT TO BUY IT.

Look at the land before day of sale. The owner or the parties named below will be glad to show it any time, TERMS EASY.

At the same time will sell the following stock:—20 short horned yearlings, 700 pounds; 2 pair mare mules and one pair horse mules, 4 to 6 years old, 5 pair mated 2 year old mare mules; 4 short horned cows with calves, 23 black faced ewes, 1 registered south-down Buck; one Hay Baler; one manure spreader; 1 Ensilage cutter; 1 12 H. P. gas engine and a lot of good farming implements.

For further particulars inquire of D. A. Thomas, Real Estate, Lancaster, Ky., or W. E. Moss, Lancaster, Ky., or

SWINEBROAD

The Real Estate Man

Lancaster, Kentucky

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Land, Stock and Implements

Having decided to leave the county, I will on

Saturday, Sept. 21, '18

at ten o'clock A. M., offer for sale my farm located one and one-half miles North West of Lowell, in Garrard County, on the Lowell and Spoonville pike, known as the B. F. Gay farm.

The farm contains 93 acres in high state of cultivation. Four room dwelling and tenant house, all necessary out buildings, good stock barn, an A-1 10 acre tobacco barn, good fences and plenty of water, about 65 acres in grass and one acre orchard. Public School and Consolidated Graded School within a 1/4 of a mile.

One eight year old Stallion by Old Rex; and one five year old Jack.

One seven year old mare with colt by side; 1 five year old mare with colt by side; 1 five year old saddle mare; 1 yearling filly colt; 1 two year old filly colt; 1 pair of six year old mare mules, 16 hands high; 2 milk cows, four or five years old; 10 hogs weight about 125 pounds; 13 shoats weight about 40 pounds; 25 pigs.

One Deering binder; 1 Bemis tobacco setter; 1 Fuller and Johnson cultivator; 1 roller; 2 disc harrows; 1 new Studebaker two horse wagon; 1 spring wagon; 1 set of buggy harness; corn sheller and a lot of other farming implements too numerous to mention.

Some household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

R. L. BROWN.

Capt. Am Bourne, Auctioneer.

sight of hundreds of thousands of this sturdy American stock going directly toward his lines. You have read since of what they did, and we are all rejoicing together. We passed one hospital of 12,000 beds and many smaller ones, and it is gratifying to see how well equipped these hospitals are for the comfort of our boys.

In every unit of troops we found among the barracks a Y. M. C. A. hut, snugly tucked up close like a big brother in this strange new land, and conveying to the boys the silent fact that "somebody cares." Many of these groups are far removed from active service—back in the State as the newly arrived troops do not, of course, go direct to the battle front. The monotony of camp life, especially in the evening, would be overwhelming in the extreme, were it not for the "doings" in the hut. Our Entertainment Department sends out a steady stream of entertainers, musicians, speakers, vaudeville, movies (here called cinema), monologists, etc., covering over eight hundred huts throughout the state—then, our Educational Department helps to break the monotony by study classes—many of the boys taking up the subjects which they have dropped in America. The boys seem to enjoy the freedom from college rules, and some remarkably good work is being done, the higher studies of course being optional, but the work among the illiterates is required by military law. Naturally, in the fighting area, things are somewhat different, but as the larger portion of our troops are always in reserve areas, the work is most encouraging. We have a remarkably well behaved, clean lot of boys over here, and I think the great majority will be far bigger men because of this experience. We were kept awake most of the night by the tramp, tramp, of marching troops. Night time on the front is a time of intense activity. Just a few weeks ago, I stood at one of our ports of entry, and as ten thousand of our fine looking American boys disembarked and marched past, I saw determination written on every feature, and here after a few training weeks, I saw the same troops ready for "tomorrow's" action.

The French are overjoyed at the presence of our boys and, as they march by, remarks of "Bravos"

American," "bon physique," etc., can be heard on all sides. I naturally find much to criticize on all such tours, and also much to praise in connection with our Association work. In the whole it is remarkably good, surely the friends at home may well be proud of this great arm of service which they have so generously contributed to the A. E. F. Our machinery is working much more smoothly now, even though our responsibilities are increasing.

Our cash turn over from the cantons alone represents over a hundred million dollars a year, while our building, equipment and salaries amounts to fifty million dollars. We now have 3,500 secretaries here at work, but as many more needed to properly man the situation. Those located in Paris are really almost on the battle front, as we are being either bombed or raided almost daily. The scenes at our depots, where the wounded are brought in, are most harrowing, and the splendid work of secretaries in such emergencies is most praiseworthy. I was helping, the other night, at the hospital, watching a lad who had come from the operating table with one leg amputated and his arm broken in two places, who opened his eyes and said: "Who are you?" I answered: "I am Mr. Taylor who has been sitting with you while you were having a nice sleep." He said: "You are a Y man." I asked him how he knew, and he answered: "I tell you the Y fellows are right on the job every day in the week." He then went to sleep, but I thought what a high compliment to our Y work to have such an expression in a moment of temporary consciousness.

And so the days go by with a blending of joy and pain, and I realize daily, more and more, how great is the privilege of service.

With much love to Mrs. Osborne and yourself, who were always such good neighbors to us while there, and also with kindest regards to the many other friends in Berea, I am,

Most cordially yours,

Howard E. Taylor

P.S. Ben McGuire wrote me yesterday that he had a leg broken and thigh, and generally shot up—lying in a hospital near here—but he was cheerful, and added, "but we gave 'em hell."

NEW PRIORITIES LIST OF ESSENTIAL PLANTS

KEY TO WAR INDUSTRY GIVEN BY BARUCH—VITAL PLANTS PUT IN FOURTH CLASS.

Grouped in Order of Their Relative Importance—Fuel, Heads, Essential Commodities List, Which Includes Coal For All Domestic Uses.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington—A new priorities list of industries and plants essential to the war or to the civil population was announced by Chairman Haruch, of the War Industries Board. It was described as the "master key" governing the issuance of priority certificates by the Priorities Commissioner of the board for fuel supply or electrical energy, transportation material, facilities, capital and labor and as the basis for industrial exemption from the draft. "The inclusion of the industries and plants on this pre-terrestrial list," said the announcement, "does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preferred list shall have been satisfied." Industries have been grouped into four classes according to their relative importance. No discrimination, however, has been made between any of the industries of plants within any one class, and it was explained that no discrimination is to be made to the order in which they are listed within a class.

The industries of plants under Class I are of exceptional importance and include those most vital to the prosecution of the war, and the public and their requirements must be fully met in preference to those of the three remaining classes. Fuel for domestic consumption, residences, apartment houses, restaurants and hotels—Is in Class I. In that class also are food, railroads operated by the Railroad Administration, the army and navy, aircraft, ships and shipyards, war chemical plants, coal mines and by-product plants, coke plants, certain public utilities, ordnance and small arms plants and ammunition and explosives. Requirements of those grouped under Classes 2, 3 and 4 will be given priority over those not on the preferred list, but as between those three classes there is no complete or absolute preference provided. Relative importance of the industries and plants within each group will be the basis of operation.

Every day'll be Labor Day from now until the 19th of October.

Study Over the Question of Education; Is It Not Worth Any Cost and Any Exertion?

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States Navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "Boches." The wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battle field, before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "kills" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII.

Stopping the Huns at Dixmude.

I was standing in a communication trench that connected one of our front-line trenches with a crater caused by the explosion of a mine. All around me men of the third line were coming up, climbing around, digging, hammering, shifting planks, moving snailbags up and down, bringing up new timber, reels of barbed wire, ladders, cases of ammunition, machine guns, trench mortars—all the things that make an army look like a general store on legs. The noise of the guns was just deafening. Our own shells passed not far above our heads, so close were the enemy trenches, and the explosions were so near and so violent that when you rested your rifle butt on something solid, like a rock, you could feel it shake and hum every time a shell landed.

Our first line was just on the outskirts of the town, in trenches that had been won and lost by both sides many times. Our second line was in the streets and the third line was almost at the south end of the town. The Huns were hard at it, shelling the battered remains of Dixmude, and to the right stretcher bearers were working in lines so close that they looked like two parades passing each other. But the bearers from the company near me had not returned from the emergency dressing station and the wounded were piling up, waiting for them.

A company of the 2me Legion Etrangere had just come up to take their stations in the crater, under the parapet of snailbags. A shell landed among them just before they entered the crater and sent almost a whole squad west, besides wounding several others.

Almost before they occupied the crater the wires were laid and reached back to us, and the order came for us to remain where we were until further orders. Then we got the complete orders. We were to make no noise but were all to be ready in ten minutes. We put on goggles and respirators. In ten minutes the bombers were to leave the trenches. Three mines were to explode and then we were to take and hold a certain portion of the enemy trenches not far off. We were all ready to start up the ladders when they moved Nig's section over to ours and he sneaked up to me and whispered behind his hand, "He a sport, Doc; make it fifty-fifty and gimme a chance."

I did not have any idea what he meant and he had to get back to his squad. Then the bombers came up to the ladders, masked and with loaded sacks on their left arms. "One minute now," said the officers, getting on their own ladders and drawing their revolvers—though most of the officers of the Legion charged with rifle and bayonet like their men.

Then—boom! Bang! Bang!—and the mines went off. "Allez!" and then the parapet was filled with bayonets and men scrambling and crawling and falling and getting up again. The smoke drifted back on us, and then our own machine guns began ahead of us.

Up toward the front the bombers were fishing in their bags and throwing, just like boys after a rat along the docks. The black smoke from the "Jack Johnsons" rolled over us and probably there was gas, too, but you could not tell.

The front lines had taken their trenches and gone on and you could see them, when you stood on a parapet, running about like hounds through the enemy communication trenches, bombing out dugouts, disarming prisoners—very scary-looking in their masks and goggles. The wounded were coming back slowly. Then we got busy with our work in the dugout

and communication trenches and fire bags, with bayonets and bombs, digging the Boches out and sending them "west." And every once in a while a Fritz on one side would step out and yell "Kamerad," while, like us not, on the other side, his pal would put you with a revolver when you started to pick him up, thinking he was wounded.

Then we stood aside at the entrance to a dugout and some Boches came out in single file, shouting "Kamerad!"



The Bombers Were Fishing in Their Bag and Throwing.

for all they were worth. One of them had his mask and face blown off; yet he was trying to talk, with the tears rolling down over the raw flesh. He died five minutes later.

One night, while I was lying back in the trench trying not to think of anything and go to sleep the bombs began to get pretty thick around there, and when I could not stand it any longer I rushed out into the bay of the fire trench and right up against the parapet, where it was safer.

Hundreds of star shells were being sent up by both sides and the field and the trenches were as bright as day. All up and down the trenches our men were dodging about, keeping out of the way of the bombs that were being thrown in our faces. It did not seem as if there was any place where it was possible to get cover. Most of the time I was picking dirt out of my eyes that explosions had driven into them.

If you went into a dugout the men already in there would shout, "Don't stick in a bunch—spread out!" While you were in a dugout you kept expecting to be buried alive and when you went outside you thought the Boches were aiming at you direct—and there was no place at all where you felt safe.

But the fire bag looked better than the other places to me. I had not been there more than a few minutes when a big one dropped in and that bag was just one mess. Out of the 24 men in the bag only eight escaped.

When the stretcher bearers got there they did not have much to do in the way of rescue—it was more palbearers' work.

A stretcher bearer was picking up one of the boys, when a grenade landed alongside of him and you could not find a fragment of either of them. That made two that landed within twelve feet of me; yet I was not even scratched.

When I got so that I could move I went over to where the captain was standing, looking through a periscope over the parapet. I was very nervous and excited and was afraid to speak to him, but somehow I thought I ought to ask for orders. But I could not say a word. Finally a shell whizzed over our heads—just missed us, it seemed like, and I broke out: "What did you see? What's all of the news?" and so on. I guess I chattered like a monkey.

Then he yelled: "You're the gunner officer. You're just in time—I've located their mortar batteries." I surely wished I was the gunner officer. I would have enjoyed it more if I could have got back at Fritz somehow. But I was not the gunner officer and I told him so. I had to shoot at him quite a while before he would believe me. Then he wanted me to find the gunner officer, but I did not know where to find him. If I could have got to our guns I guess I would have had another useful working overtime, but I missed the chance there.

About this time another bomb came

over and clouted out the best friend I had in my company. Before the war he had been one of the finest singers in the Paris opera houses. When he was with us he used to say that the only difference between him and Caruso was \$2,500 a night.

A poll and I dragged him into a dugout, but it was too late. One side of his face was blown off; the whole right side of him was stripped off and four fingers of the right hand were gone.

I stuck my head out of the dugout and there was the captain discussing the matter with himself, cursing the Germans from here to Helgoland and putting in a word for the bombs every once in a while. All up and down the trenches you could hear our men cursing the Germans in all kinds of languages. Believe me, I did my bit and I could hear somebody else using good old United States cuss words, too. It certainly did not make me feel any better, but it gave me something to do. I think that was why all of

us cursed so much then, though we were pretty handy with language at any time. But when you are under heavy fire like that and cannot give it back as good as you get, you go crazy unless you have something to do. Cussing is the best thing we could think of.

Up the trench the third bay was simply smashed in and the Germans were placing bomb after bomb right in it and in ours. The captain yelled out that he was going up to the next bay to examine it, but no more had he got there than he had his head taken clean off his shoulders.

At daybreak our trenches were all pounded in and most of our dugouts were filled up. Then Fritz opened up with his artillery fire right on us. We thought they were going to charge and we figured their barrage would lift and we could see them come over.

We received orders to stand to with fixed bayonets. Then the man at the periscope shouted, "They come!"

A battery directly behind us went into action first and then they all joined in and inside of five minutes about eight hundred guns were raising Cain with Fritz. The Boches were caught square in No Man's Land and our rifles and machine guns simply mowed them down. Many of them came half way across, then dropped their guns and ran for our trenches to give themselves up. They could not have got back to their own trenches.

It was a shame to waste a shell on those poor fish. If they had been civies the law would prevent you from hitting them—you know the kind. They could hardly drag themselves along.

That is the way they look when you have got them. But when they have got you—kicks, cuffs, bayonet jabs—there is nothing they will not do to add to your misery. They seem to think that it boosts their own courage.

An artillery fire like ours was great fun for the gunners, but it was not much fun for Fritz or for us in the trenches. We got under cover almost as much as Fritz and held thumbs for the gunners to get through in a hurry. Then the fire died down and it was so quiet it made you jump.

We thought our parapet was hushed up a good deal, but when we looked through the periscope we saw what had happened to Fritz' trenches and, believe me, they were practically ruined.

Out in No Man's Land it looked like Woolworth's five-and-ten; everywhere were gray uniforms, with tin cups and accoutrements that belonged to the Germans before our artillery and machine guns got to them.

Our stretcher bearers were busy, carrying the wounded back to first-aid dressing station, for, of course, we had suffered too. From there the blesses were shipped to the clearing station.

The dead lay in the trenches all day and at night they were carried out by working parties to "stiff park," as I called it.

A man with anything on his mind ought not to go to the front-line trenches. He will be crazy inside of a month. The best way is not to care whether it rains or snows; there are plenty of important things to worry about.

(To be Continued)

Thirty-Five Killed on the Mt. Vernon.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Thirty-five persons, principally members of the crew of the United States steamship Mt. Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed when the ship was struck by a torpedo Thursday last, 200 miles off the French coast. It was announced by the Navy Department. The official announcement states that Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, was one of the passengers returning from Europe, and is among those reported safely landed. Vice Admiral Sims reported to the Navy Department that the torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 foremast, but he did not state the extent of the damage. The men killed were firemen, engineers and water tenders, and probably were on duty in the flooded foremast.

New Coal-Carrying Road.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The Federal Railroad Administration has on permission to the Youngstown and Lake Company to build a railroad from its mines in Green county, Pennsylvania, to connect with the main line of the Pennsylvania Railway at Erie, a distance of five and one-half miles. The road will involve an expenditure of about \$1,000,000, and will be used to haul coal. When completed the sheet and tube mines will have a daily output of 8,000 tons of coal.

PRESIDENT BARS MAKING OF BEER AFTER DEC. 1

Wilson Issues Order to Conserve Grain, Fuel and Labor.

SENATE VOTES THE DRY BILL

Attempt to Delay Nation-Wide Prohibition Until 1920 Fails—Manufacturers of Soft Drinks to Get Less Fuel.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1 next as a war measure.

The food administration announced that the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors will be prohibited after December 1, as a war measure.

This announcement said the decision had been reached at conferences between President Wilson and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board. Immediate suspension of the purchase of grains for malting purposes was ordered.

Senate Passes Dry Bill.

The \$12,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its rider for national prohibition from next July 1 until the American armistice are demobilized after the end of the war was passed by the senate without a roll call.

Before final passage of the measure the senate voted, 45 to 6, to reframe the prohibition rider. A final effort to postpone the effective date of the dry legislation to December 30, 1919, was defeated.

Bill Goes Back to House.

The bill now goes to the house, and, because of the many amendments inserted by the senate, it undoubtedly will be sent to conference. Prohibition leaders, however, expect the house to agree to the dry rider, so that there will be no possibility of changes being made by the senate and house managers.

Senators voting against retaining the dry legislation in the bill were Brandegee of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, Phelan of California, Pomerehne of Ohio, Randall of Louisiana and Underwood of Alabama. After passage of the bill the senate conferees—all regarded friendly to the legislation—were appointed: Gore of Oklahoma, Smith of South Carolina,

Smith of Georgia, Kenyon of Iowa and France of Maryland. How long the bill would be in conference was regarded doubtful.

Seeks to Conserve Grain.

President Wilson's death decree for beer was based upon the need of conserving grain for stock feed, the supply of which has been diminished by drought, of conserving fuel, of lessening the transportation burden of the railways, and of diverting the labor of nonessential industry to uses incidental to the conduct of the war.

As a result of the president's action, the supply of malt liquors is likely to be exhausted before the country goes home dry, July 1, under the terms of the "beer prohibition" bill.

The manufacturers of soft drinks and other beverages and the bottlers of mineral waters are also warned that they also will suffer curtailment of fuel and containers, breweries and other plants thus put out of business will be utilized by the government so far as possible for war purposes.

Supply to Last but Two Months.

Milwaukee, Sept. 11.—Brewers here will make no attempt to oppose the order issued at Washington prohibiting the manufacture of beer after December 1, according to William H. Austin, attorney for the Milwaukee Brewers' association.

"The supply of beer probably will be exhausted within two months after the order goes into effect," said Austin.

PROFITS IS HOUSE THEME

Big War Revenue Bill Further Explained by Chairman Kitchin of Committee.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Provisions of the \$8,000,000,000 war revenue bill were further explained in the house by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. Having dwelt on the income tax, Mr. Kitchin took up the excess profit levy features and answered questions by members.

In the work of framing the measure in committee the chairman had given close study to every detail and was quick to give information to all sides of the house.

REDS DEMAND MANY LIVES

Bolsheviks Ask Slaughter of Thousands of Bourgeoisie as Reprisal, Say Refugees.

Stockholm, Sept. 11.—American refugees from Moscow who arrived at Haparanda, Sweden, say that while the storm raged in Moscow and Petrograd against the bourgeoisie the Bolshevik newspapers demanded the lives of 1,000 members of the bourgeoisie for every Bolshevik killed. The Bolshevik newspapers openly charge the British and French with attacks upon Premier Lenin and Moses Uritsky.

77th Inf., Machine Gun Co., Camp Meade, Md. August 29, 1918.

Dear Professor Edwards:

Since I came into the Army, I have often thought of you in connection with Berea College, and I have always found myself proud of the fact that I was once a student in your department at Berea. Your careful instruction was good for me, and now I can well realize some actual results of your earnest and sincere efforts.

Many times since the day when I graduated from "Foundation," have I wished that I could recall the afternoon of the supper party enjoyed by my class just a few days before its graduation. We were at the "Grove," as you remember, and a most inspiring program was rendered by teachers and members of the class. How I wish that I could again experience such helpful and lasting inspiration! Last week, as I read in The Citizen, the letter which Ben McGuire had written to you, I was made to recall to memory the pleasant atmosphere which accompanied him while we were classmates. His letter reminded me of the faith which I have always exercised in him. He is the kind of man that must be used in the winning of this titanic war. If there were enough Berea Colleges to "make" a million "Hens," the Kaiser would have an army of character and determination to face, and he would soon be growing nervous.

I am somewhat young in the Army Service, because I have been in here only six weeks; however, I am becoming a part of the "Big Clock" which is shortening the life of brutal "Kaiserism," and I'll be mighty glad when I can prove myself capable of doing a man's part in the noble struggle.

Extend my love to all of Berea's workers and tell them that we Berea boys feel beholden to return many thanks for their helpful teachings.

Your sincere friend,
Delbert H. Cook

Dr. William P. Latens, who has just returned to France to resume charge of the infant welfare work of the American Red Cross, has in France a staff of seventy doctors, two hundred trained nurses, and many aids and social workers—about 700 in all.

144 ACRES Boyle County Land AT AUCTION Wednesday, Sept. 25th AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

LOCATION:—2½ miles South of Danville on East side of Houstonville pike, the best pike in Boyle County; one mile of splendid Graded School and 2½ miles to the NATIONALLY known CENTRE COLLEGE and KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN; 1 mile from L. & N. Railroad and 2 miles from Queen & Crescent R. R.

DESCRIPTION:—Fertile Soil, slightly rolling, just enough to drain, any kind of machinery can be used on the entire farm. NO WASTE LAND. 55 acres in corn, 4 acres tobacco, 6 acres alfalfa, balance meadow and grass, splendid fencing and everlasting water. Plenty of fruit, trees, also raspberries, strawberries, and grapes.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Located near CENTER of FARM with beautiful driveway from pike, large two story, 9 room, metal roof dwelling, situated in a large yard with fine shade trees, 1 hall, 2 porches, cellar, 2 large barns, 300 barrel double corn crib, granary, stock scales, cistern at house, water in barn. A SPLENDID HOME, a DESIRABLE PLACE to LIVE.

TERMS EASY.

This farm will be sold worth the money.

LAND IS INCREASING IN VALUE.

IF YOU WILL LOOK OVER THIS FARM YOU WILL LIKE IT.

The owner, Mr. J. R. BARNES, or W. E. Moss, or the undersigned will be glad to show the farm at any time.

SWINEBROAD

The Real Estate Man

LANCASTER

KENTUCKY

Berea Has Invested \$3,000,000 On Purpose to Provide the Kinds of Education the Mountains Most Need.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE
Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.
No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.
No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.
No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.
No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. W. H. Bower and son, William, returned Saturday after a few days visit in Dayton, O., with her son, Marion; and also in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Less Adams spent from Saturday until Tuesday in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John Muncy and Misses Martha and Rebecca Muncy motored to Richmond Saturday.

Edgar Wyatt, who is employed in Winchester, spent Sunday here with his wife.

Mrs. Joe Mason and daughter, Calvine, of Whites Station, were the guests of Mrs. Jennie Fish, Friday for luncheon.

Go to Eva Walden's and get your hats for the fair. ad.

Miss Stella Johnson left home Monday for Lexington, where she will enter school.

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt and daughter, Julia Pearl, returned to their home, Friday, after a couple of weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl, of East Bernstadt.

Mrs. Jim Kinnard and son, Jack, of Omaha, Neb., spent a few days in Richmond, then returning here to the home of Mrs. Phamy Davis.

Miss Edna Early left Monday for Lexington where she will enter Smith Business College.

Our Fall and Winter Millinery is now ready. Fish's

Lonie Fish left Monday for Louisville where he will attend the State Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. El. Munry are the proud parents of a fine baby boy.

Alfred Wood, who is in the Navy and stationed on the Great Lakes, was here Wednesday from his home at Wildie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Adams of Villa Grove, Ill., are here visiting their relatives and friends.

Robert Spence left Monday for Louisville where he will attend the State Fair.

A cablegram, received by Mrs. E. T. Walker, of Berea, states that her husband, Lieut. E. G. Walker, has safely arrived overseas.

Miss Eva Mae Norvell left Monday for Richmond, where she will enter the E. K. S. N. for the year.

Mrs. Laura Jones' Opening of Fall Millinery, Sept. 20-27, 1918. (Ad.) Be sure to see Eva Walden's hats before you buy. ad.

A daughter, Margaret Louise, arrived, September 5th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Clark, of Homoke, Va. Mrs. Clark will be remembered as Miss Ethel Todd, formerly College Registrar.

Mrs. W. E. Farmer just returned from a visit to her mother and family at Irvine. She reports a fine time.

The Fish Line awaits your inspection. Why experiment? Buy Fish Hats.

The Rev. E. B. English was summoned, on Tuesday, to the bedside of his mother, who is dangerously ill at Hopkinsville, Ky. He left on the noon train, Tuesday, in the hope that he might reach home before the end came.

Justus Jackson came home last week for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard was visited last week by two of her sisters from Whites Station.

Dan Hudson, of Dreyfus, was in town Friday and took his mother home with him for a visit.

We have an up-to-date line of hats for ladies, misses and children. Eva Walden. ad.

Dr. Cowley returned Saturday from Louisville where he had been attending a meeting of the State Medical Association.

Miss Mildred Hudson was in Paintsville for a few days of last week.

Miss Una Gabbard, who has been making an extended visit at Red House, returned home last week, bringing a few of her friends with her for a visit during the Fair.

Ladies, in order to give you as good styles as you can buy in any market, I have been for two weeks studying the different styles in Millinery. I have bought from Cleveland, New York and Cincinnati, and am prepared to give you the best ideas in trim and style from each city. Prices are reasonable as ever. Street hats and ready-to-wear hats open now. Respectfully, (Ad.) Mrs. Laura Jones

Mrs. Fannie Demmon, a former resident of Berea, was visiting in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Frances, of Lexington, were visiting in town last week with Mr. G. E. Porter and family.

The Berea Fair was quite a success this year, despite the unfavorable weather on the opening day. The attendance on the second and third days was equal to that of former years. A list of premiums and donors will be published in next week's issue of The Citizen.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

The large flour mill adjoining the L. & N. Depot, and owned by Mr. Andrew Isaacs, was burned to the ground on Monday, in one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in Berea.

The blaze was discovered about 12:30, and is supposed to have started from a spark dropped at the furnace door. In response to the alarm whistle, a large crowd of men gathered and worked heroically to subdue the flames, but the fire had gained such rapid headway it was impossible to do more than prevent the spread of the blaze. The city water supply was utterly inadequate for such an emergency, and only the most strenuous efforts on the part of the fire-fighters saved the Spoke Factory and the greater portion of the stock which adjoined the burning building.

It is especially regrettable that Mr. Isaacs carried no insurance, and his loss will likely reach \$20,000. In addition to the loss of his mill, Mr. Isaacs had 2,000 bushels of wheat in stock, which was all destroyed, excepting as a portion of it has been gathered up and sold for chicken feed.

Mr. Isaacs is one of Berea's industrious and respected citizens, and his misfortune is sincerely regretted by all his fellow townsmen.

The loss at the Spoke Factory is largely covered by insurance.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m. The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

Christian Church Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Communion service and preaching at 11 a.m.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor

Methodist Church Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Rev. Larrabee, Pastor

FARMS FOR SALE If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price \$1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 8 1/2 acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nine timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 rows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 6 1/2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, \$7,000; for farm, \$5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on country road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price \$1,000.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Monroe Thompson, Waynesburg, Ky.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

This has been another busy week at Boone Tavern. There have been fifty or more guests from Richmond, while from further away, came Mrs. S. Thompson and daughter, of Petersburg, Indiana; J. P. Elkins and son, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Hageraves, Houston, Texas; Miss Bevens, Milwaukee; Mr. B. H. Wilson, Greenville, N. Y.; Mr. H. W. Mahon, Buffalo, and Mrs. G. M. Patrick, of Winchester.

Mrs. E. L. Moore and the Misses Naylor, of Louisville, plan to spend several weeks at the Tavern.

Mr. R. N. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, joined Mrs. Mitchell, who has been at the Tavern for some little time; and George W. Mead, Jr., of Annapolis, has been visiting his parents.

FLINT-BUCKINGHAM

Berea friends of Doris Flint have received the announcement of his marriage, September 12th, to Miss Emma Eugenia Buckingham, at her home at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Miss Buckingham is the daughter of H. L. Buckingham, a prominent citizen of Camp Dennison.

Mr. Flint is remembered by many Berea people as a graduate of the College Department, some years ago. He will enter the service of Uncle Sam the last of this month.

He offered his services several months ago, and before receiving his call, was taken to a hospital for a serious operation.

SIMON KELLY MARRIED

Word was received at the Citizen Office this week, announcing the wedding of Katherine Mitchell to Mr. Simon C. Kelly at Marionville, Missouri, on Wednesday, August 29th.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Maud N. Mitchell, of Marionville, and the groom will be remembered by many as a Berea graduate of 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will reside at 1045 Rose Avenue, Missoula, Montana. The Citizen joins in wishing the young couple a long life of happiness and success.

GOOD INSTITUTE WORK

Professor Charles D. Lewis reports a splendid summer spent in Institute work. During the past three months he has instructed 1,050 teachers in eleven County Institutes.

As these teachers go out to their respective schools, they will reach 50,000 pupils during the year. This will mean the propagation of high ideals in teaching and living to an ever increasing number of students, teachers, and parents throughout our State, for which we are glad.

NOTICE

The creditors of Rev. D. W. Brown, deceased, are hereby notified to present any claims to me on or before October 12, 1918.

Mrs. D. W. Brown, Exec. (Adp. 13) Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

Twenty acres of land near Big Hill, House and lot; all tillable; three acres of woods, balance in cultivation. Good road; a bargain at \$800. Liberal terms. M. J. Carrier, Big Hill, Ky. (ad.)

It makes no difference how little some men actually know about road work, they are ready and eager to criticize and make foolish suggestions.

Charter No. 1485

Reserve District No. 4

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$258,921.12
Overdrafts, unsecured	581.13
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	\$25,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	20,000.00 45,400.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	13,150.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,800.00
Value of banking house	2,500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	25,000.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	25,412.33
Checks on other banks in the same city as reporting bank	2,965.96
Checks on other banks located outside of city	21.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S.	1,250.00
Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$365,602.04

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	2,330.13
Circulating notes outstanding	27,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	138,450.91
Other time deposits	14,821.00
Total	\$365,602.04

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss: I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. 1918.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 29, 1920.

Correct—Attest J. J. Branaman, J. W. Lambert, I. C. Coyle, Directors.



You are invited to attend our Fall and Winter Opening beginning Friday, September 20, and continuing throughout the month

FISH'S

to execute bonds with approved surety, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date of sale until paid, payable to the undersigned Commissioner in equal installments, and a lien will be retained on the property sold to secure their payment.

J. W. Byrne, Master Commissioner, Bracken Circuit Court.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL NOTES

Dr. Pennington underwent an operation at the College Hospital, Monday morning. He is doing very well.

Dr. Cowley is testing the eyes of every student who enters Berea College this fall, for trachoma. This seems a wise and helpful precaution against the possible spread of this highly infectious disease.

NOTICE

All persons having an account with Doctor L. J. Godbey are requested to call and settle.

Mrs. L. J. Godbey

12 Gals. Poultry Tonic

You can make 12 gallons of the best poultry tonic known with a six bottle of Borden's Poultry Tonic. Cures and prevents gas, indigestion, cholera, and other diseases. At drug stores or by mail postpaid. Poultry Tonic free. Borden's Ready Food, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR First Class Repairing AND Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO WATER PATRONS

TO meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must not be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

WHERE water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will exercise its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

In effect August 20, 1918
Action of Prudential
Committee

By HOWARD E. WAY
Custodian of Properties

Phone in case
of trouble

TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

The Height of Style and Value in Women's Coats & Suits are on display. Visit our store. See and try on some of these distinctive, moderately priced garments.



B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.
Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

RED CROSS NOTES

Over 500 canteen stations have been established by the American Red Cross on the railway lines of this country.

To keep the boys happy, if ill while away from home, the American Red Cross has sixteen convalescent homes in operation at base and general army hospitals in this country.

Just to keep the boys warm, the American Red Cross so far has distributed in round numbers 2,000,000 sweaters, 75,000 mufflers, 4,000,000 wristlets, 500,000 helmets and 1,500,000 pairs of socks.

No less than 300,000 soldiers' and sailors' families have been the recipients of "Home Service" of the American Red Cross, at the request of men in camp worried about family problems.

To help with the re-education of mutilated soldiers at Posen, Italy, the American Red Cross will supply sewing machines, typewriters and tools for cabinet-making and shoe-making to the territorial hospital of the Italian Red Cross.

A seaside hospital with ordinary and contagious wards and special facilities for those injured or made mentally defective by the war, a nursery-hospital for eighty babies, and a home for orphans from Verdun and Serbia, and children's farm schools or colonies near Cannes, in Touraine, Marseilles and Lyons, all institutions operated by French organization, are receiving financial aid from the American Red Cross.

Mexicans in the south-west, Indians of several western divisions, the foreign populations of the Atlantic seaboard cities, the negroes of the South and even in one remote part of Minnesota, a group of Icelandic people, are all coming under the attention of the Home Service sections of the Red Cross, because they are sending sons and fathers away to war.

A motor-boat recently was presented by The American Red Cross to the Naples school ship "Caracciola." The "students," little homeless street waifs, are being trained by experienced fishermen and by teachers for useful lives as practical fishermen, or as merchant sailors. Scientific, deep-water methods of fishing will be taught, now that the Red Cross motor-boat has been added to the school's equipment.

It is easy to find men who know all about road work, yet it is true that not a single county or state has yet solved the problem.

Government Sends An Urgent Call

The President of the Civil-Service Commission recently wired:
"Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short for hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks Civil-Service Mercantile Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$5 to \$15 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out, and send us the following coupon:

COUPON

DRACHON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.:
Send me FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn, BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

Yours truly,

[Name]

[Address]

WATER POWER LEGISLATION

The Federal Congress has made a start toward water-power legislation, the House having appointed a new committee which will soon consider the bill which has been framed by the administration in compliance with the recommendations made by President Wilson. It was believed by the President that it would be better to start with a new bill than to attempt to amend or adopt the Shields bill or any of the others now before Congress and which have been the objects of sharp debates. The new bill provides for the administration of water power by a commission and proposes to lease privileges for terms of 50 years, at the expiration of which the powers may be taken over by the Government or again leased as may be determined. If taken over, it will be upon payment of fair remuneration to the lessee for development made.

It is interesting to note the change in sentiment that has of late developed in the country, and in Congress as well, in relation to water-power legislation. The scarcity of coal has brought home to the public the absolute weakness of the nation in permitting eleven-twelfths of the potential water-power development of the country to remain inactive. The demands of the light and power situation are imperative. We are at a crisis that is industrial as well as military, and conservation must be aided by development. We cannot accomplish all needed by economy. Saving can proceed to a certain distance—and then it reaches its limit.

And so it is that the legislators now see that it will be nothing less than criminal to refuse to permit the development of water powers. But it is a development that cannot be accomplished in a moment. It will take years, and in the meantime there must be every economy. It is in the realization of this that the members of Congress are now turning their attention toward daylight saving with its diminution of the use of artificial light. The members have also felt the pulse of the country and know that daylight saving is the will of the people.

In Washington the present opinion is not only that the bill for saving an hour of daylight will speedily become an act, but also that once such legislation is enacted it will not be for the duration of the war alone. It is confidently expected that the plan will prove so satisfactory that it will be continued in the summer months for all time.

Pittsburg Leader

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued on Page Eight)

Clayton Bond, of this place, and thirty-two other men of this county left for camp, Wednesday.—Miss Lucy Jones spent from Friday until Monday with Miss Ardie Hughes at Ida May.—Miss Elizabeth Scoville went to Logan last Saturday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mammox gave the young folks a social, Wednesday night.—Misses Carrie J. Rowland and Bertha Jackson spent Friday night with the latter's sister, Mrs. W. C. Dooley.—There will be a pie supper at the Buch Creek Graded School tomorrow night.

Island City

Island City, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Della Norris, of Lockland, Ohio, is with her parents on a two weeks' visit.—Mrs. Norris, with her two sisters, Misses Jessie and Grova Bowman, attended the association at Vine, Sunday.—It is that that the two oil wells will produce in paying quantities.—I am informed that a new well will soon be in operation on the farm of H. D. Peters, which will be the third one that has been bored on his farm.—They are calling for the boys out of second draft to come to the front, who willingly respond to the call. Taking under consideration the great need of our freedom being maintained, they say, yes, "here am I—send me." May God provide for their protection and safe return while engaged in this great struggle for our independence.

Men inexperienced in road work will most likely lose money taking road contracts, besides making it doubly hard on engineers to get a good job.

NATIONAL WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Kentucky's part in the great nationwide war drive to raise \$170,500,000 for the comfort and morale of the boys serving with the flag "over there," "over here," and with the battleships everywhere, will be enthusiastically boosted at a big meeting to be held at the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville, Friday, September 13th, and will be attended by representatives from all parts of the State.

The great national United War Work Campaign is to be carried on jointly by seven welfare bodies recognized by the War Department in Europe. This is at the suggestion of President Wilson and the following organizations will participate: the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal

Rev. Dr. Weidner, of Berea College, conducted the devotional exercises, Monday morning. He gave a unique talk on the use of science.

Some much needed improvements have been made. The two rooms used for school lunch and Domestic Science now have cement floors. Plastering in the auditorium has been repaired.

A new school room has been partitioned off from the auditorium, with folding doors.

The women's clubs of the city are discussing other needed improvements.

Mrs. Dr. Best assures us of the school lunch, arriving on schedule time.

Mr. Walter Viers, our new janitor, finds he has a man's job on his hands, and is resolutely standing by it.

Something definite will be announced soon for the Parent Teachers' Association.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON

President Garfield, of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, received today the following telegram from Washington:

"Admission to S. A. T. C. is confined to students graduated from standard four years secondary schools, or having equivalent educational qualifications."

W. D. Cochran,

Chairman of Committee on Education of the State Council of Defense.

PAVILION SERVICES CLOSE

The last open air service for this season was held in the pavilion last Sunday evening. A large crowd was in attendance, and much enjoyed the spiritual message brought by Rev. Rexford Raymond, the speaker of the evening. These services have been well attended throughout the summer, and a spirit of good fellowship has prevailed. No doubt this spirit will continue to manifest itself as the services are resumed in the respective churches for the fall and winter months.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

demonstration club are marketing their own vegetables, small fruits, eggs, poultry, butter, and cottage cheese with the help of the local home demonstration agent. A table has been secured for them at the entrance to the market house where the products are attractively displayed. Since none of the women had experience in dressing fowls for market, the agent called a meeting at one of the homes and showed them the proper way to kill and dress poultry. The club members are making a specialty of work-and baskets. Ordinary peck baskets are used and are filled to order to meet the tastes of the purchasers.

Sugar Is Salvaged.

Washington.—Salvaging of 80,000 pounds of sugar by coast guard crews was announced by Secretary Daniels. A merchant vessel loaded with sugar went aground recently on the North Carolina coast. In order to refloat the ship wreckers began to dump bags of sugar overboard. Crews from coast guard stations having arrived on the scene, a method was found of conveying the 320-pound bags to the beach, where they were hauled for miles to a suitable storehouse.

Titanic Auction SALE

Thursday, September 19th

I will sell for J. H. Baughman

510 ACRES OF LAND 510

The Cream of Boyle County

and J. H. Baughman will sell

750 Cattle, and a Lot of Mares and Mules

LOCATION: Known as the "Hill Top Farm," two miles from city limits of Danville, Ky., on Hustonville Pike. Boyle County has the best pikes of any County in the State and this pike is the best one out of Danville; perfectly straight from city limits and no railroads to cross to this beautiful farm, only 10 minutes drive.

DESCRIPTION: Broad, gently sloping fields, almost level, with here and there a black walnut, sugar tree or stately elm. The land of big fat cattle and broad acres of fertile soil. 390 acres of this land is in sod and has been for years, the remainder recently broken from sod in cultivation as follows: 70 acres in corn, 10 acres in wheat stubble, 30 acres in buck-wheat, 10 acres in tobacco and hemp. This land has been grazed for years with big cattle and is now ready for the man who wants to make money growing corn, hemp, tobacco, cattle and hogs.

Once in a Lifetime is the Opportunity Offered to Purchase such a Farm

ADVANTAGES: A beautiful home, splendid neighborhood, the adjoining land owners living on their farms. Close to churches, graded and high school, Centre College and Kentucky College for Women, and the best tobacco, hemp, grain, hog and cattle market in Central Kentucky.

Danville and Boyle County do not have to be advertised. Their reputation is established. Known everywhere as a moral and educational center with a population of hospitable and prosperous people. Danville is also a great railroad terminal and one million dollars has already been authorized to be spent at Danville in the improvement of railroad facilities.

"Hill Top Farm" is within one mile of the L. & N. Railroad and adjoins C. N. O. & T. P. Railroad, with side track on the farm. Electric line runs by the farm and only has to be tapped to equip the farm with light and power. "Hill Top Farm" is abundantly watered with seven never failing springs, four wells and one cistern.

IMPROVEMENTS: Main dwelling eight large rooms, two porches, halls and bath-room with butler's pantry. Heated by furnace, two room servant house and garage, beautiful yard with large shade trees, large two story stock barn, basement will hold 125 cattle, second story nine large box stalls and the main portion prepared for hay fork and will hold 7,000 bales of hay. Fertile garden, and plenty of fruit. The second set of improvements consists of a splendid six room two-story dwelling, three porches, two stock barns, other out buildings, cistern, good garden, large yard and mulberry, sugar tree and wild cherry shade trees. This set of improvements is within one-half mile of splendid graded school. Two other sets of improvements on farm.

SUB-DIVISION: 200 acres with main dwelling, a 60 acre tract and 80 acre tract with improvements, a 40 acre tract with improvements, to which may be added a 20 acre and a 14 acre tract, also a 45 acre tract with improvements and other tracts. We always sell to suit the bidders, so two or more tracts may be combined to suit the purchaser in the number of acres.

CATTLE

100 Head Black Poll Angus Feeders, 800 to 1,050 pounds.
60 or more White Face Hereford Feeders, 800 to 1,050 pounds.
240 High Grade Short Horn, Red & Roans, 800 to 1,100 pounds.
50 Black Yearling Cattle, 500 to 700 pounds.
200 Hereford and Short Horn Yearling, 500 to 750 pounds.
75 High Grade Poll Angus Heifers, 500 to 600 pounds.
25 Hereford & Short Horn Heifers, 500 to 800 pounds.

These cattle are all good quality, been picked for auction sale for twelve months. Native Kentucky and Tennessee cattle. Best lot of cattle ever offered for sale in Central Kentucky. Just a few plain cattle and these will be sold separately.

The cattle will be sold in bunches of ten and in car lots, principally in car lots.

MARES AND MULES

12 Draft Type Brood Mares, all broken to work, five with mule colts at side and three with horse colts.
6 Splendid Yearling Mules, from above mares.
4 Three-year-old Mules, from same mares.
2 Two-year-old Mules, from same mares.
2 Six-year-old Walking Mares. 1 Aged Jack.
7 Ponies from colts to six-years-old.

TERMS: Easy on the land and stock and satisfactory to purchaser.

Sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Baughman, Mr. Moss or myself will show the farm at any time. Notify us and we will be glad to meet the L. & N. train or the Southern train at any time before or on day of Sale.

The sale will be positive both of the land and stock. No by-bidding and no protection whatever. We will be in the hands of the purchaser. An absolute sale.

Mr. Baughman, who is known by all cattle men, will have charge of the Cattle Sale and Swinebroad will be in charge of the Land Sale.

For further particulars as to Live-Stock inquire of J. H. Baughman, Danville, Ky., Phone, County, 1802, and as to the land.

SWINEBROAD

The Real Estate Man of Lancaster, Kentucky

W. E. Moss, Advertising Manager

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

In Two Weeks a New Student Has More Friends in Berea Than Anywhere Else

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY WHEAT AND SHEEP CAMPAIGN

County Agent Spence, assisted by the magistrates and officers of Farmers' Clubs of Rockcastle County, will conduct a Wheat and Sheep Campaign, beginning September 17. The plan is to hold two meetings in each magisterial district at night. These meetings are to be located by the magistrate. The magistrate of each district will ride two days and nights with County Agent Spence and help him with the meetings and daily visits with farmers.

Government Pledge Books and the Red, White, and Blue Cards will be at each meeting for farmers to sign.

Every section of Rockcastle County will have a meeting held for the purpose of discussing wheat and sheep and dog law in September.

All farmers are asked to read the following article: "Direction for Growing Wheat."

As much wheat as the farmers of the United States can possibly raise is needed. Knowing this, no farmer in Kentucky will let anything prevent him from sowing every possible acre of wheat this fall.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING WHEAT

Seed and Varieties

The varieties of wheat generally grown in Kentucky are the best for this State. These are Fullz, a smooth white chaff variety; Currell's Profile, having a smooth head with red chaff; Fulcaster, a headed variety, Mediterranean or Four-rowed Fullz, Poole and Harvest King.

If necessary to buy seed, one of these varieties should be chosen, and, if possible, the seed should be bought in the immediate locality. Home grown seed is just as good as Northern seed, if reasonably clean and pure. No farmer can afford to buy enough high-priced seed from a distance to plant his entire crop, and pay freight charges in addition, just to have absolutely pure seed. A moderate admixture of other varieties will not decrease the yield. The important thing is to have seed free from rye, cheat, and especially cockle and onions.

Seed wheat should be cleaned in order to remove light shrunken grains, dirt, and other impurities. There is no advantage in screening out small grains if they are plump.

Smut Treatment

Stinking smut has caused widespread loss in Kentucky this year. It is practically impossible to buy seed that is entirely free from it. Consequently, not a bushel of wheat should be planted this fall without first treating it for smut. The formaldehyde treatment is easily given, is very effective, and it has largely supplanted the bluestone treatment. It is applied as follows: Spread the wheat out on a floor or clean canvas and sprinkle until thoroughly wet with a solution made by adding one pound of formaldehyde to a barrel (50 gallons) of water. Then shovel into a heap and cover with canvas or sacks for a few hours. Spread and dry sufficiently to sow.

Fertilizing Wheat

No fertilizers should be used in the Central Bluegrass section this fall. In the fertilizer tests, conducted by the Experiment Station, a profitable increase has never been obtained on wheat in the Central Bluegrass section, by the use of any kind of commercial fertilizer at sowing time.

Everywhere outside of the Bluegrass section a fertilizer which supplies phosphorus only should be used. No farmer can afford to use commercial nitrogen and potash at present prices, even if they give some increase, which is entirely unlikely. Acid phosphate, steamed bone meal, or basic slag supply phosphorus. Two hundred pounds per acre of one of these should be used on every acre of wheat sown in the State this fall outside of the Bluegrass region.

The experiments of the Station on its soil fields in various areas of the State have shown remarkable increases from the use of lime on all soils where phosphorus is needed. Ground limestone, used in connection with phosphorus, is certain to be profitable, provided it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Preparation of the Seed Bed

Wheat grows best in a firm seed bed. Under no circumstances should the land be plowed when wheat follows corn, tobacco, cowpeas, soy beans or any cultivated crop. The best preparation is a light disking

to cover trash and loosen up enough soil to cover the seed. After disking, a plank drag should be used to level the land. If it is necessary to disk deeply to cover trash, as is sometimes true of corn land, a roller should be used to compact the seed bed.

When land is plowed, the plowing should be done as early as the removal of the preceding crop permits, in order that the seed bed may be gotten firm. The later the plowing is done, the greater the necessity for thorough working, especially rolling. Without any exception it pays to prepare a seed bed sometime before sowing the seed, if it can possibly be done.

Time of Planting

Experiments have shown that October 1 to 10 is the safest time to plant wheat in Kentucky, everything considered. In southern parts of the State it is safer to wait until October 10 to 20, when there seems much danger of Russian fly attacks. Late seeding is the only possible way of controlling this pest.

Seeding Wheat

It pays to sow five or six pecks of seed per acre in Kentucky. The Station has proved this by repeated experiments. Except under the most favorable conditions, as when wheat is sown rather early on rich tobacco land, or on fallow land, six pecks per acre pays better than five. Beware of seedmen who advertise varieties of wheat which require a seeding of only a peck or two per acre. There is absolutely no variety of wheat that gives as profitable yields at this rate as at five to six pecks per acre.

Probably the most satisfactory drill is the single disk type that puts the drill rows seven or eight inches apart. Experiments have shown no advantage in having the rows closer than this. The much advertised four inch drills give no better yields than the ordinary type, if indeed as good. Wheat should never be sown deeper than necessary to get the seed in moist soil and perfectly covered. Many poor stands of wheat are due to covering unnecessarily deep. Wheat should be drilled carefully so that there will be no skips and wide spaces between the drill rounds. Poor drilling frequently contributes considerably to low yield.

BOY SCOUTS FIND BLACK WALNUT

About 15,000,000 feet of black walnut timber has been located and its existence reported to the Forest Service by the Boy Scouts since they were called upon by the President to assist the Government in locating this timber for gunstock and propeller material. The Boy Scouts send the reports to the Forest Service, where the information is compiled and then forwarded to the War Department. The Government itself is not buying the walnut, but sends out the information to manufacturers working on Government contracts.

Portable wooden huts for use in France will be shipped from this country, in response to a request from the Commissioner to France. An appropriation of \$153,162 has been made by the War Council for this purpose.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.80@1.85, No. 3 white \$1.75@1.80, No. 2 yellow \$1.70@1.72, No. 3 yellow \$1.65@1.70, No. 2 mixed \$1.65@1.75, No. 3 mixed \$1.60@1.65, white ear \$1.70@1.75, yellow ear \$1.65@1.70, mixed ear \$1.60@1.65.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$81.50@82, standard \$80.50@81, No. 2 \$80@80.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$26.50@28.50, No. 1 clover \$26@27.
New Oats—No. 2 white 73¢, standard white 73¢, No. 3 white 72¢@73¢, No. 2 mixed 72¢@72½¢, No. 3 mixed 70¢@71½¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 41¢, centralized creamery extra 40¢, firsts 39¢.
Eggs—Prime firsts 44¢, firsts 42½¢, ordinary firsts 39¢.
Live Poultry—1½ lb. and over, 25¢; under 1½ lb. 30¢; fowls, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; do. under 4 lbs. 27¢; roosters 19¢.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Butcher steers, extra \$11@15.50, good to choice \$12@14, common to fair \$11.50, heifers, extra \$11@12.50, good to choice \$10@10.75, common to fair \$9@9.50; cows, extra \$8.75@11.50, good to choice \$8.50@9.25, fair to good \$7.50@8.25, common and large \$7@11.
Hogs—Selected heavy shipper \$18.50@20, good to choice packers and butchers \$20, medium \$20@25, small \$11@11.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$15.00, light shippers \$13@14.50, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$15@18.50.
Sheep—Extra \$10.75@11, good to choice \$10@10.75, common to fair \$9@9.50.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straightroad to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.

Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician

Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

PROGRESS OF COTTAGE CHEESE CAMPAIGN

Over 580,000 pounds of cottage cheese has been made and consumed in homes as a result of the campaign to increase the making and consumption of cottage cheese of good quality undertaken last spring by the Dairy Division co-operating with the State Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Educational work has been done in 41 states, largely through the instrumentality of the women home demonstration agents. Over 2,000 meetings and demonstrations have been held before 100,000 people. As a result 11,189 persons have been encouraged to take up the manufacture of cottage cheese. Not only has the manufacturing and handling been explained, the campaign, the results of which will continue to spread, has shown the people of the United States a means of utilizing skim milk in the home and economy in the preparation of a valuable food.

A LITTLE SAVED BY EACH MEANS MORE FOOD FOR ALL

If each of the 22,000,000 families in the United States saved, each week—

One pound of wheat flour. One pound of beef. One pound of pork.

One pound of sugar—

This would mean—

Four hundred and fifty thousand sacks or 112,500 barrels of flour a week.

Three pounds of beef a week to each of 6,000,000 soldiers.

One-half pound of pork a day to each of 7,355,000 soldiers.

Four ounces of sugar a day to each of 12,000,000 soldiers and civilians in the war-stricken countries.

THE GUIDING HAND OF WOMAN

Ninety per cent of American food passes through the hands of women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by 100,000,000 people, count for so much. The guiding hand of woman in the home can alone control this matter.

A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our export surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, and an average saving of 2 cents on each meal every day for each person will save to the nation for war purposes \$2,000,000,000 per annum.

Food conservation is not alone a war question. The high prices, at home,

THE HOME

The home—that institution for which and by which all other institutions in the world exist.

Put the same intelligence and training into the making of the home that is given to great business enterprises.

The home is producing the future men and women—the greatest crop of all.

In order to provide a mobilization place for American nurses sent to Italy, the American Red Cross will organize a nurses' center under the supervision of Miss Sarah Shaw.



What is a Branch House?

The Branch House is the place in the packing organization where what the packing plant does for you is put where you can use it.

Both are the natural result of growth and development in the living thing they belong to.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are located in distributing centers all over the country. They are fitted out with refrigerating equipment to keep meat cool, sweet and fresh.

Each one is in personal charge of a man who believes in what Swift & Company is doing for people and wants to help do it.

They are directed by men who have spent years learning how to get **better meat cheaper** to the places where it is needed.

Meat is shipped to the branch houses direct from the packing plants in Swift & Company's refrigerator cars, in such quantities that it can be disposed of while fresh and sweet.

Your meat dealer comes **here** to buy your meat for **you**—unless someone else can treat him better than we can.

So you need the branch house in order to live well; and the branch house and the packing plant need each other, in order to be useful to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 22

FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 25:14-30; 5:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—All things are yours and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's.—1 Corinthians 3:21-23.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 6:16-25.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 17:15; Isaiah 41:11; Acts 16:25; Romans 2:10; 5:1-2.

I. The Parable of the Talents.

This parable, like that of the Ten Virgins, is associated with the second coming of Christ. In both instances there is evident an unpreparedness on the part of the people. In the first case there is failure of the inward life; in the second, there is failure to use the gifts which have been entrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second was failure to work. By talents is meant, the gifts which God has entrusted to his servants. It may be natural endowments, special endowments of the Spirit, or it may be the gospel of Jesus Christ. With reference to these talents note:

1. Their distribution (vv. 14, 15).

(1) A sovereign one. The servants belong to the Lord as well as the money. (2) An intelligent one. The distribution was made on the basis of the ability of each servant. The reason one man received one talent was because the Lord knew that he would be incapable of using two or five. (3) A purposeful one. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given for the servant's own use, but stock-in-trade for the enrichment of the master.

2. Employment of the talents (vv. 16-18).

In this employment all the servants recognized that the talents did not belong to them. The two-talented man and the five-talented man put their talents to use, which resulted in a large increase. It is always true that the right use of talents increases them. The one-talented man hid his in the earth. The unmistakable sign of the one-talented man is that he is hiding his talent. The two-talented and five-talented men are always busy.

3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30).

(1) Its certainty. There is a day coming when the Lord's servants shall give an account to him for the use they have made of their talents. (2) The time of. This is at the coming of the Lord. Those who are using their talents will rejoice when the Lord comes that they may present unto him their talents with increase. But the one-talented man will have fear and dread against that day. (3) The judgments announced. To the faithful there was reward. This reward consisted of praise: "Well done," promotion: "ruler over many things," and entrance "upon the joy of the Lord." For the faithless one there was awful punishment which consisted of reproach—"stupid!" being stripped and cast into outer darkness.

II. Characteristics of the Subjects of the Kingdom (Matt. 5:1-12).

These beatitudes are connected with each other with the strictest order of logical sequence. They set forth the characteristics of those who are subjects of the kingdom. They fall into three groups: four in the first, three in the second, and two in the third.

1. Poverty of spirit (v. 3). To be poor in spirit does not mean to be without money, but to come to the end of self, to be in a state of absolute spiritual beggary, having no power to alter his condition or make himself better.

2. A profound grief because of this spiritual bankruptcy (v. 4). The mourning here is not because of external cares, but a keen consciousness of guilt before a holy God.

3. A humble submission to God's will and obedience to his commands without asking the reason why (v. 5). This is the outgrowth of mourning for spiritual insolvency.

4. An intense longing to conform to the laws of the kingdom (v. 6). Having received the righteousness of Christ as a free gift, every desire of his soul is to be filled with righteousness.

5. Merciful (v. 7). At this stage the subjects of the kingdom take on the character of the King. Christ was merciful; his followers will be like-wise.

6. Pure of heart (v. 8). This heart purity begins by having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience with the blood of Christ, and is maintained by living in fellowship with him. Those who have pure hearts can see God everywhere.

7. Peacemakers (v. 9). Those who have been reconciled to God by Christ not only live in peace, but diffuse peace.

8. Suffering for Christ's sake (v. 10). The world hated Christ and crucified him. Those who live for him shall suffer persecution (1 Timothy 3:12).

9. Suffer reproach (v. 11). It means suffering under false charges. In such case we shall glory in it because it brings great reward in heaven.

Quote the Bible.

Scholars may quote Plato in their studies, but the hearts of millions will quote the Bible at their daily toll, and draw strength from its inspiration as the meadows draw it from the brook.—Conway.

THE DESTINY OF MAN

By Charles Spurgeon Knight

The thrilling thing about a human climb is not so much the exhilaration of breaching rarified air, the spice of danger, or the joy of overcoming difficulties, as the sense of godlikeness and soul expansion which comes with the ever-widening vision that spreads itself in matchless beauty at one's feet. And the thrilling thing in human history is not so much man's mastery of the physical forces, as his gradually increasing appreciation of the universe in which he lives, and his slowly developing conception of the final destiny of the race.

The real development of man has been in mind rather than in muscle; in vision more than in vitality. We can trace the expansion of his soul from the narrow egoism, and companionless solitude of Adam to the magnanimity and world-embracing thought of a John H. Mott, and between these two—between the first man and this man of the present hour we see the human soul expanding to wrap its arms of affection and protection about the family—about the wife and her dependent children, and about the clan—that larger family for whose success and glory even wife and children might be forgotten and the hearts' blood freely spilled. But the soul of man is too highly endowed, too much like its Creator, to be satisfied with the love of family and clan alone. Like a rose bud opening to the sunshine, his affections grew to include his city, his state, and his nation, until today we see some of the nations so madly intoxicated with this love of race and native land that they have set about forcing their national ideals upon all of mankind, and in the process have drenched whole countries in blood and set a hundred rivers running crimson to the sea. Time was when this would have been called glorious and brave, but that time has passed, for the soul of man is about to make another upward step. He is about to step from national patriotism to world patriotism—from love of country to love of the whole human race. And it is the high privilege—the proud distinction of our country—our own beloved America to carry its starry flag at the head of the mighty host who have drawn their swords—not for personal gain; not for national honor; not to possess some coveted territory or some hoard of yellow gold—but that men of every color, race, and country may enjoy, with us, the God-given rights of holy liberty. It's coming—can't you hear it? Put your ear to the ground; listen to the whispering breezes; see it written in the glory of the sunset; read it in the myriad shining worlds that deck the azure robes of night. The babbling brooks repeat it; the thundering cataracts announce it; the ocean waves declare it; all nature, all nations, all the starry worlds, and all the white-winged messengers that crowd the jasper walls of heaven, watch the purpling East and wait the coming day.

The day that sages have longed for and prophets foretold: that poets and musicians have woven into song and story and twined about the hearts of men. That glorious day when "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea—the day in which they shall beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more—when the Kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom and all dominions shall serve and obey Him." That glorious day when Christ shall reign supreme over a world redeemed; when men shall be brothers; when love is law, and justice walks in spotless white, with Mercy on one hand and Truth on the other.

When man shall come into his own; and the "help meet" God gave him shall no longer toil in his footsteps, but walk by his side, his honored equal, his counselor, and his friend.

That glorious day "When the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, when they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

In the light of such a prospect, and with such a God-given program before us, dare we call ourselves civilized and Christian—if we refuse to "do our bit"? With the cross of Christ above us and His words ringing in our ears, dare we flay our eyes and center our affections upon our own little selfish ends; upon personal gains, or even

upon our own lives. Dare we pray "Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," and then refuse to make the sacrifice necessary to bring that Kingdom in?

It seems to me there is but one answer: We must cease to think or speak of—my life, my family, my friends, my plans, my church, my denomination, or my money—and begin to think and speak of human life as sacred and holy; of the families of other nations as being as precious in God's sight as our own; of the Kingdom of Christ as of far greater importance than any church or group of churches, and of the universal brotherhood of man as the one great prize to be won at any cost.

Let us then be what the world believes us to be—Christian Americans, with hearts big enough to take in all mankind; souls brave enough to make any sacrifice; eyes that never slumber, and wills that laugh at obstacles, though piled as high as heaven; and with faith in God; faith in each other; and faith in the holy cause for which we strive, let us as one mighty united people march forward till our heaven-born banner—emblem of liberty and union—shall float triumphant above a world—at peace.

MY DREAM

I slept! I dreamed that the war was won—

That righteous Peace blessed Christendom,
And all the matin bells of earth chimed forth in clear, melodious mirth!

The winds from far—each treading breeze—
Brought wave on wave of harmonies.

And every breaker on the shore beat rhythmically, "War no more!"
While all the stars together sang,
As through the world the message rang.

The Gates of Paradise stood wide,
Where angel hosts, war-multiplied,
Chanted from dawn to setting sun:
"The Kingdom of the Lord has come!"

A voice! a voice
Broke on my ear,
So low at first
I scarce could hear.
Persistently,
It thrilled me through:

"This wondrous joy
Is not for you,
My cup of woe you drank it not—
Partook not of pain.
Those only who have sown in tears
Shall reap in joy again!"

I cried aloud—awake! I knew!
"Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

—Emily Louise Whiting

CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 per cent bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire on November 9 next and under existing law cannot be extended or renewed. Delay in exercising the privilege will result in over-burdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at last moment and may result in many cases in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to exchange them for registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft, and destruction of their bonds.

The banks throughout the country, as a matter of patriotic service, will doubtless all assist bondholders in converting and registering their bonds.

The boys go singing to victory over there. Let's go singing to over-subscription over here.

The further and faster our boys drive the huns back towards Berlin, the faster we must mobilize the dollars that keep them going.

The fellow who doesn't believe in advertising these days probably uses a mustache cup, shies at a telephone, and hasn't heard the returns on the Roosevelt-Parker election.

You've seen an aimless Sunday. Imagine an aimless Monday or Tuesday or Friday on the front when our boys are waiting for ammunition and food! They'll have 'em if we don't supply the funds.

We all condemn the tightwad who withholds his money and doesn't buy bonds. How about the publicity secretary or county chairman who withholds his good ideas and doesn't help the other fellow sell bonds. Use the Bulletin to pass your good hunches along.

THE GULF BRIDGED

The coming of prohibition will be a real blessing to the Americans of German birth and descent. It will bridge the gulf that has separated them from the rest of the people. German brewers have used the German American Alliance to make a language barrier between the German Americans and their neighbors. The liquor interests have tried to keep their countrymen in beer gardens talking about the fatherland and denouncing the so-called "temperance fanatics" when they should have been mingling with their fellow-citizens and co-operating in improving social conditions.

The end has come; with the exit of this solid and conscienceless group that grew rich by poisoning minds as well as the bodies of their brothers, the men and women of Teuton stock can become a part of living, aspiring, progressive America.

The boys, returning from the army, will bring back the spirit of comradeship, and, having learned the fallacy of the argument that beer is a necessity, will enter upon the sober work of citizenship with clear brains, steady nerves, and a hope that they have before them a better future than the one known. Prohibition will be a boon to all—to none more than to German Americans.—W. J. Bryan, in the Commoner.

KENTUCKY DISTILLERS BELIEVE PROHIBITION IS SURE

The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, and Julius Kessler and Company, whisky dealers of Louisville, are offering for sale at public auction their once lucrative and gigantic business of whisky production. The auction applies to all property except whisky in storage held by the two concerns in Kentucky, and embraces twenty distilleries and many whisky brands which are known throughout the world. Not only are the brands and property to be sold, but the good will. This latter item is hard to trace in view of the enactment of prohibition legislation.

This action on the part of these companies, the largest in the country dealing in straight whiskies, makes it seem that the adoption of war-time prohibition is considered to be simply the prelude to the eternal banishment of liquor. It marks the exit of these companies as manufacturers.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

The World's Money System Should Be Stabilized and, Perhaps, Unified

When peace comes, the world's commerce will have a tendency to flow back to its old channels. Import and export trade will be renewed and duties must be paid. Because of depreciation in paper money and fluctuation in its value these duties will have to be paid, in most cases, in gold and, as a result, unless suitable preventive measures are installed, the financial world may at any time be greatly disturbed and perhaps demoralized. The welfare of the world after the war will depend largely upon the stability of trade, and to stabilize trade there should be a sound, well established system of international finance.

While it may be that the world is not yet ready to adopt the ideal plan of a universal money system with a single unit of value for all nations, it would seem to be entirely feasible to establish an international financial board, similar to the Federal Reserve Board of this country. Such an institution would undoubtedly exert a powerful influence in steadying world finance and trade; it could act as an international clearing house; it might regulate, to a large extent, the ebb and flow of gold; it would have a powerful influence in determining interest and exchange rates; it would provide a safe method for dealing with the delicate problems likely to arise regarding the huge outstanding quantities of war bonds; and it could also warrant the issuance of gold notes which might prove to be the first step towards the adoption of a uniform international money system. The plan also would afford an opportunity to utilize the best brains of the world in dealing not only with problems of finance and trade, but also with the many questions which are likely to arise in connection with the adjustment of international relations after the war.

LOANS TO OUR ALLIES

An additional credit of \$400,000,000 was made by the United States Treasurer to Great Britain on August 30. This brings the total of credits to Great Britain to \$3,725,000,000. The total advances to all of the entente allies now amounts to \$7,092,040,000.

CRUCIFIED KITTEN BATED DEATH TRAP

The following copyrighted article from the Press Publishing Company, New York, is a further illustration of German treachery and unspeakable cruelty:

During the recent operations of the Allies it fell to the Fourth British Army to recapture a town when the Germans retreated from it. As they were making their way through the war-scarred streets of the town, a group of them were arrested by a sight that startled and shocked even men inured to the horrors of war.

On a door of one of the houses a kitten was hanging by its forepaws, which had been nailed to the wood. The wretched creature, which might have been where it was found at least an hour or two, was mewing piteously in agony and struggling desperately with its hind legs to release itself.

With the natural instinct of pity for a suffering dumb animal, one of the British soldiers rushed forward to release the kitten. He pulled out the nails that pierced its paws, but the moment he did so there was a flash and roar and his mutilated and dismembered body was flung across the street. A hidden explosive charge had been set off by the withdrawal of the nails.

The retreating Boche had laid his trap and baited it with a kitten nailed to a door. He calculated such an appeal to British humanity would be irresistible, and he was right.

COMPARATIVELY SAFE

"So your boy, Josh, is in the army?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cornslossel; "and we're mighty proud of him."

"Suppose something happens to him?"

"Well, we haven't thought much about that. When Josh gets into a mix-up, he 'most invariably ain't the one that something happens to."

THOUGHT POWER

"I was out moloring the other day."

"So?"

"Yes; and I came to a river, but could find no means of getting my machine across."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Oh, I just sat down and thought it over."

Christian Science? Hey?

On Friday, September 20th

I WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

921 - ACRES - 921

OF GARRARD COUNTY LAND, PROMPTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK. THREE ADJOINING FARMS

560 Acres for Chas. Dietrich. 221 Acres for A. P. Sloan.

140 Acres for Henry Moore.

LOCATION:—On the Dietrich pike, one half-mile from Lancaster, Nicholasville and Lexington pike. 10 miles from Lancaster, 8 miles from Burgin, 10 miles from Nicholasville, 1½ miles from consolidated graded school, 2½ miles from hemp, grain and stock market, 2½ miles from thriving village—BRYANTSVILLE—in the FAMOUS CAMP DICK ROBINSON section of Garrard County.

LOOK FOR THE BIG SIGN at the mouth of Dietrich pike.

IMPROVEMENTS:—On the DIETRICH Farm there is located on different tracts a 5 room dwelling, hall and two porches, another 5 room dwelling, a four room house, 3 stock barns, two 7-acre tobacco barns and an 18 ACRE Tobacco barn, Dairy House and other buildings.

On the SLOAN Farm a 2 story, 9 room dwelling, 2 halls, 3 porches, basement, large stock barn, 10 acre tobacco barn, servants room in yard, cribs, sheds and all out buildings, 2 tenant houses.

On the MOORE Farm, a modern 9 room metal roof Bungalow, halls, porches and basement, new stock barn, 8 acre tobacco barn, tenant house, AN ORCHARD OF 800 FRUIT TREES.

The land is in cultivation as follows: On the Dietrich farm, 75 acres in corn, 25 acres tobacco, 50 acres plowed and 90 acres to be plowed for wheat. Balance in grass.

On the SLOAN Farm 50 acres corn, 12 acres tobacco, 70 acres stubble. Balance in grass.

On the MOORE Farm, 75 acres corn, 8 acres tobacco, balance in oat stubble and grass. This farm has level front yard right on the pike.

The Dietrich farm will be divided and sold in 7 separate tracts, some with and some without improvements. 130 acres, 140 acres, 185 acres, 40 acres, 30 acres, 20 acres and 15 acres;

The SLOAN farm into 4 tracts—100 acres, 60 acres, 40 acres and 20 acres.

The MOORE farm 140 acres will be sold as a whole.

Any two or more tracts may be combined to suit the bidders.

LISTEN—This Land is all fertile, heavy producing limestone soil, will grow Hemp, Corn, Tobacco and Wheat.

Everlasting water on all the farms. I know land values, and have sold LESS PRODUCTIVE land a little nearer town at DOUBLE the PRICE I will sell these farms.

I have sold every farm I have offered at Public Auction—WHY?—A "SQUARE DEAL"—no BY BIDDING. I pur-chaser gets value for his money and I know the kind of lands to offer. These farms will be up to the "BIG DOLLAR." DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM. TWO CROPS on any tract will pay the PURCHASE PRICE.

You men who are getting 6 per cent. invest in this land and make 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. EASY.

The owners at the farms or the undersigned will show them to you. Look before day of sale. FREE DINNER.

For Further Particulars see us. Don't forget the date SEPTEMBER 20th.

SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN.

W. E. MOSS, Advertising Manager.

LANCASTER, KY.

BOLIVER BOND, Auctioneer.

Spring Comes But Once a Year—"As a Man Soweth So Shall He Also Reap."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY REGISTRANTS

Following is a list of names of registrants of the class of June, 1918, whose Registration Cards are in possession of McKee Local Board, in the order of their liability for military service, as determined by this Local Board, as required by the rules and regulations.

Alie Powell, Kerby Knob, 8 A. 93.
Willie Orbin Coffey, Drip Rock, 8 B. 94.

Joe Cepheids Abrams, Clover Bottom, 2 A. 95.

Thomas Smith, Bradshaw, 31 A. 96.

Levi Rodgers, Alcorn, 42 A. 97.

Terah Robert Gentry, Laramie, Wyoming, 30 A. 98.

Clark Rose, Brazil, 93 A. 99.

Willis C. Sims, High Knob, 20 A. 100.

Elisha Woods, Carico, 80 A. 101.

Samuel Mack Pennington, Ethel, 56 A. 102.

Archie Cox, Drip Rock, 92 A. 103.

Andrew McQueen, Parrot, 26 A. 104.

Ben Montgomery, Mauldin, 5 A. 105.

John Sitas Wild, Clover Bottom, 43 A. 106.

Robert Jett Jones, Tyner, 8 C. 107.

Robert Pearl Settle, Bond, 70 A. 108.

George Sizemore, Nathanton, 100 A. 109.

Lonnie Young, Elvira, 44 A. 92.

Jackson County Local Board

W. H. Creech, Chairman

W. B. Hornsby, Clerk

JACKSON COUNTY Big Hill

Big Hill, Aug. 2.—Preaching services every Sunday evening at M. D. Bettis place, by Rev. Howard Hudson and others from Berea. Everyone invited to attend these good meetings.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McKeehan have returned from a visit with Charley Green, of Paris.—J. B. Neely, who has been sick, is better.—Madison County Institute closed last Friday, being quite a success.—It. S. Eubanks from Lexington was instructor.—Everyone seems to be busy here. Eight new tobacco barns are being built.—Mrs. Jessie McHone, Sr., who has been sick for some time, is better.—Balford Parson has been sick for some time.—The whole community was shocked by the sad accident which caused the death of Colonel Settle's stepson a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Settle have the sympathy of the community.

Big Hill, Sept. 2.—Festival services are being conducted at Pilot Knob Church this week; everyone invited to attend.—Mrs. Lucy Gordon, of Paris, is visiting a few days with her brother, Philip Hayes.—Several new barns have been built near here.—J. H. Wilson is having a new house built.—Whooping cough is raging in this district. J. H. Wilson's children are among the affected ones.—Mrs. James Owens and children started for Illinois, Monday morning.—James Settle, who left a few days ago to serve his country, was sent back home.—Revival services conducted by Rev. Cornett are progressing nicely at Pilot Knob Church.—Mrs. Flossy and Hubert Johnson have been visiting Lucy Hayes and Theo Abrams the past week, and attending Pilot Knob Church.

McKee

McKee, Sept. 9.—Court adjourned Saturday. Two received short sentences in the State prison.—Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Burning Springs are visiting Mrs. Smith's brother, Dr. W. B. Hornsby.—Several from this place attended the teachers' association at Smith's school house last Saturday, and all report a good time.—Miss Anna Powell, from Sand Gap, was visiting Mr. and H. F. Minter, and while here had some dental work done.—G. D. Collier has come to see his son, Hugh, who is in Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.—Dale Minter, another one of Jackson County boys, has landed safely overseas.—Dr. W. H. Hornsby made a business trip to Covington, last week.—Messrs. Moss Farmer and Lloyd Moore, who have been in Ohio for some time, are home again.—Miss Mattie Little, who has been in train-

ing for a nurse at the City Hospital, in Louisville, is visiting home folks.—I wish to correct a mistake that appeared in my letter last week. It was Andy Shepherd (young Andy), who was on trial for the killing of the Samis instead of Pres Shepherd. We were misinformed as to the name. We regret very much that this mistake occurred.—Lloyd Sparks, who has been in Illinois for some time, came home last Saturday.—Assessor John Wright died Friday night. He had been sick for sometime with white swelling. He leaves a wife and several children.

Carico

Carico, Sept. 9.—We are having some cool nights at present.—People are getting afraid their cane will get the frost, and are beginning to make molasses.—Brother James Lumsford, of Dreyfus, is preaching at Flat Top at present.—The citizens of this community are beginning to save fodder.—Mrs. Margaret Baker is very poorly at this writing.—Jake Himes' son, Ethel, fell and broke his arm last week, but is doing nicely.—W. H. Evans, of Lite, was visiting relatives of this place, Saturday and Sunday.—People are planning to go to the Bond fair the 19th, 20th, 21st of September.—Mr. and Mrs. Jess Williams are preparing to go to Hamilton, this winter.—Corn crops are good in these parts.—Orbin Smith is drilling a well for Jess Gabbard.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Wildie

Wildie, Sept. 9.—W. B. Sigman of this place left Wednesday of last week for Chicago, where he enters the Y. M. C. A. work. He enlisted for overseas duty.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Ogg and children, of Mississippi, were here last week visiting Mrs. Ogg's brother, Freeman Kettan and family.—Private Bill Gabbard has been at home for a few days from Camp Forest, Ga. He is with some more of the boys from here. Bill says the boys are all feeling fine and are anxious to get a lick at the Germans.—Mrs. Alice Cook of Berea is visiting her sister, Mrs. Julia Irtanman.—Miss Vula Reynolds and Tom Sigman eloped to Jellico Friday night and were married. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Sudie Reynolds; the groom, a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Sigman, both of this place.—Logan Towery, who has had typhoid, is able to be out again. He went to Berea today.—Some of the young folks of this place will enter school at Berea this week.—Mrs. Ella Franklin received a letter from her son, James Arthur Franklin, who is in France, that he was wounded in the right arm and thigh, and is in the hospital but getting along fine. He wrote the letter with his left hand. The letter was written the 9th of August.—W. T. Hicks and H. H. Wood went to Mt. Vernon today.—Rev. Lohman of London is holding a series of meetings at Medical Spring school house, near here.

Conway

Conway, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Brother Gooch preached at the Baptist church Saturday night and Sunday.—Robert Wood, son of Mrs. Ida Miracle, died at his home, Wednesday, September 4, after a brief illness. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of our whole community.—Born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry, a fine baby boy; weight, twelve pounds.—Walter Wren was called for military service last week. He was taken to Camp Green, N. C.—Miss Susie Reddon has returned home after an extended visit with her brother and sister, James Beldon, at Paris, and Mrs. J. S. Peer at Covington.—Mrs. S. B. McClure received a letter from her son, Elmore, that he had landed safely in France.—Mrs. Joseph Calihan is visiting her mother, in Letcher County this week.

Rockford

Rockford, Sept. 9.—We are having some very good days now after

so much rain. The rain was badly needed; pastures are almost dried up.—Very few people attended the Berea Fair from these parts, and everybody is hard at work.—The grade over the Scaffold Cane hill is expected to be completed this week, which will put a smile on many faces as the travel from Clear Creek to Berea is a hard days drive.—Registering day is all the talk.—Quite a crowd were at Rockford, Sunday.—Mrs. I. A. Bowman is with her son, Robert, for a few days.—Henry Northern is home from Dayton for registration day.—Bodie Todd has returned home from his visit with relatives and friends in Madison and Garrard counties. While gone he visited his sister, Mrs. Johnson of near Silver Creek church, who is nearing her 89th birthday. No doubt this will be their last meeting while living, owing to age, 83 and 89 years.—Work is plentiful here and hands scarce and high.—W. C. Ogg and family, of Mississippi, are visiting friends and relatives here this week. Everybody is proud of their presence.—Several of our boys had to answer Uncle Sam's call last week.—Thomas Seals, of Scaffold Cane, is preparing to move to Berea in the near future.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, Sept. 6.—The drought is broken at last with plenty of rain.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fin Pennington a fine girl; her name is Sylvia.—The flux is still raging in this vicinity.—Mrs. William Pennington, who has been very poorly with flux, is improving.—Aunt Oma Legeer, age 81 years, died, with flux, a few years ago. Her body was buried beside that of her husband, near her old home.—Mrs. Rebecca Browning has the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of her son, Benjamin F. Browning, who died of pneumonia fever, in France. Benjamin was a noble boy, ever ready to do his duty.—Aunt Rebecca Pennington, who has had the flux, is able to be out again.—Died of flux, a few days ago, May Legeer, aged three. She only lived a short time after taking sick. Her remains were taken to the family burying ground.—C. C. Clark and family, of Bond, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harve Hurley, at this place.—R. L. Hurley, who has had flux, is reported better.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Sept. 8.—Uncle John Kerr died at Clintonville last Wednesday and was brought here the following day and buried in the Log Lick Cemetery. At the time of his death he was eighty years old. He was an old Union soldier and a resident of this community.—Mr. and Mrs. Ab Eades were blessed last Thursday by the arrival of a son which they named Walter Nelson.—Cash Woods, of Estill County, bought two sucking calves from Bud Woods of this place, yesterday, at \$50 per head.—Henry Frost had the misfortune to get his right arm fractured at the wrist joint, yesterday.—Mrs. Alice Elkin, of Cartersburg, Indiana, is visiting relatives here this week.—J. E. Williams and family, of Brazil, Indiana, are on a visit to the home folks here for several days of this week.—Enal Rice, who has been on a furlough from Camp Meade, Maryland, left today on his return trip.—Mrs. Emma Matherly, who has been attending the Clark County Teachers' Institute last week, came home yesterday.—Brother James Lumsford did not fill his regular appointment last week, as he was in protracted meetings elsewhere. Brother J. H. Matherly filled his place here.

MADISON COUNTY Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Sept. 8.—Miss Eva Lewis, of Lebanon, Ohio, spent a part of last week with her aunt, Mrs. Bettie Robinson.—Lloyd Linn, of Camp Meade, Maryland, is home on a few days' furlough.—Miss Artie Abrams and Mr. Paul Robinson were married, August 22nd; also Miss Hattie Ruben and Mr. Bert Lumsford were married, September 5th. We wish them much joy.—Mrs. Alice Renge and son, Everett, of Hugh, were visitors at Dreyfus, Sunday.—Mrs. Leonard Riddle and children, of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting her mother, Mrs. James Young.—Luther Kimberlain made a business trip to Jackson, Saturday.—Grandson Clark is erecting a large tobacco barn.—Flossie Coyle and Virgile Hurd left Saturday for Dayton, Ohio, where they will work this fall.—The tobacco growers are hustling around, getting their barns ready, as their tobacco will soon be ready for housing.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Sept. 9.—Some farmers are cutting corn.—There is going to be a large acreage sowed in

Public Auction

OF

Madison County Farm Lands

WE WILL ON

Saturday, September 14, 1918

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. ON THE PREMISES

Offer at public auction our farm known as the Reuben Kirby homestead, now belonging to U. S. Wyatt and Dr. P. Cornelius, consisting of 193 acres, less 9 acres now belonging to John Fowler, at Berea, Madison County, Ky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the community because of its location. Improvements consist of a good six room frame house and one of the best large stock barns in the community and all other necessary out buildings. The place is well watered by wells, springs and ponds. The farm is located on the Wallaceton pike adjacent to the town of Berea. In easy walking distance for children going to college. Free school and church within ten minutes walk of the farm.

The place is susceptible of division and will first be offered in three tracts and then as a whole and the bid accepted which realizes the most money.

The first tract to be offered consists of about sixty acres with house and all improvements fronting on a dirt road which is one of the streets to Berea. A number of city lots have been sold adjacent to this tract on this road with good substantial citizens living thereon. Part of this tract is now in corn and the rest in tobacco.

The second tract consists of about 100 acres and lies directly on the Wallaceton pike and about 1-2 mile from the city limits of Berea. About 20 acres of this tract it in corn, the rest in timber.

The third tract consists of about 54 or 55 acres and lies on the same pike as tract number two but nearer to town and adjacent to town. This tract is very desirable.

This land will be sold by the acre and above named tracts will be surveyed to each respective purchaser.

The whole is a splendid farm and a desirable home and a good place to make money and school conditions no better in the state.

TERMS: As this land is being sold subject to a master commissioner's lien and to divide a partnership between ourselves, same will be sold for cash.

U. S. WYATT & DR. P. CORNELIUS

Berea, Kentucky

wheat this year.—Tobacco cutting is all the go, now. Tobacco is about one-half crop. The farmers are looking for big prices.—Chester Elkins has volunteered to the army carpenter's company; he is assigned to go to Lexington the 1st inst.—Mrs. Ada Gentry is very poorly at this writing.—Thomas Todd was very nearly killed at his saw mill, Saturday.—We are having some very cold nights; it is getting close to frost.—It is reported that Thad Lakes has received wounds, in France, and is back in the United States. He is the son of Ned Lakes of this place, who has four sons in the service.—Mr. Seares, of Mississippi, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Eckert Ginn of this place.—Mr. Win-stoe has purchased a farm in Ohio, and will move soon.—Erve Stoe, of Illinois, had the misfortune to lose his infant child, and brought it back to old Paint Lick Cemetery for interment.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Sept. 9.—Farmers in this section are busy sowing wheat. They are beginning to realize that this is one of the essentials for winning the war. "Bullets are no good without grains, grains are no good without men, men are no good without food." Every family should be self-sustaining. Do not depend upon one crop, one cow, one hog—diversify and increase. When you buy your food, you are using what energetic farmers produced for the soldiers.—Miss Sue Flanery is visiting home folks this week. Having spent her vacation with friends in Washington, D. C., she is enroute to Chattanooga, where she expects to be called any day to sail for overseas duty with the Red Cross contingent.—William Ray, of Lancaster, accompanied by his mother, filled his regular appointment at Blue Lick, Saturday and Sunday, last.—T. J. Flanery is building a silo for Pleas Evans this week.—Arch Flanery, who sailed from Long Island, in August, arrived in Winchester, England. He describes the country as being lovely, and the old cathedrals and palaces are magnificent—places of vital interest.—A letter today from Elmo Flanery, who is in Tours, France, is full of good news in regard to the speedy close of the war. He sends a paper

belongings, for good prices.—George Hoskins sold a nice pair of three-year-old horse mules to Jasper Hughtett for \$325.—Fin Hallard, of Mississippi, has gone home, and W. C. Hoskins and Jack Struall went with him.—Charlie Ballard, who has been working at Cincinnati, has come home to register under the new selective draft.—C. C. McClure has gone to London on business.—Wade Jones is on the sick list.—Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins attended the Rockcastle County Baptist Association last week and reports a good time.

OWSLEY COUNTY Scoville

Scoville, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Elsie Maupin and son, of South Lebanon, Ohio, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wilson, of this place.—Mrs. M. C. Strong, of Lexington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mainous, of this place.—Messrs. W. C. Dooley and

(Continued on Page Five)

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 19, 20, 21, 1918

I know you want to attend this fair. It is where the mountain folk meet with the people from other sections of Kentucky for three days of pleasure and satisfaction.

NEW TRACK, new buildings and Floral Hall and Attractive Premium List. Excursion from London and East Bernstadt each day of fair. Prospects fine for best fair in Kentucky. Come to the mountains for a rest and you will never regret attending this fair where Old Fashioned hospitality exists.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

W. R. Reynolds, Pres.

Wm. Dunagan, Sec.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced

SOLD OUT!

A LOT OF
Men's Shoes
\$2.48

A LOT
Knee Pants
19c

BIG LOT
Ladies' Hosiery
11c

A LOT
Men's Handkerchiefs
5c

A LOT
Suspenders
13c

ONE PIECE
Overalls
78c

BIG LOT
Men's Union Suits
38c

Corsets
38c pair

Tennis Oxfords
48c

Misses' all Leather Oxfords
98c

Ladies' Union Suits
48c

200 Sweaters
38c and up

Buttons
1c dozen

Crib Blankets
48c

EXTRA SPECIAL

Between 7:00 and 8:00 o'clock on Thursday Morning (opening day) Five Dozen Ladies' Silk Stockings will be sold at 19c a pair.

J. B. Richardson of this city has sold his entire stock of Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel carried in the third store from the corner on Main Street to the R. A. Wilson Salvage Company of New York.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having purchased the \$9,000.00 stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Underwear and Sweaters for Men, Women and Children, Hosiery, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pants, Rain Coats, Skirts, Children's Cloaks at a BIG DISCOUNT FOR SPOT CASH of Mr. Richardson, we shall make prices on it for a few days that will astonish and bewilder the most conservative buyer. With merchandise scarce and mighty high and hard to get, we will scatter this stock to the four points of the compass at 1915 prices.

We shall make prices on this stock that you cannot buy the raw material at the same money. We shall not be satisfied to sell one shirt and collar to a customer, but come prepared to supply your needs for a whole year for the whole family!

Nothing will be sold until

Thursday Morning, Sept. 12, 7:00 o'clock

when the closing out sale of everything will begin and continue for nine or ten days.

R. A. Wilson Salvage Company
of New York

\$3,500.00 worth of Shoes for Men, Women and Children for work or dress that we are able to make you prices that would not buy the raw material in the open market to day.
- R. A. Wilson

R. A. WILSON IS IN PERSONAL CHARGE OF THIS GREAT PRICE CUTTING CLOSING OUT SALE OF WEARING APPAREL FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear 29c
Scriven Underwear . . . 38c
Work Shirts 78c
Riding Pants 2.88
Caps . . . 98, 68, 38 and 19c
Men's Suspenders . . . 19c

WE WILL HITCH YOUR DOLLAR TO THE BIGGEST LOAD IT EVER DREW

Men's 4 in hands 48, 42, 29, 19c
Men's Silk Shirts - \$3.88
Men's Negligee Shirts at \$1.68, 1.38, 1.18, 98, 78, 68, 42 and 34c.
Men's and Ladies Hose at 98, 78, 68, 48, 34, 28, 22, 17 and 11c.
Boys' Knee Pants 88, 48, 19c.
Men's Pants \$2.88, 2.48, 1.88, 1.48 and .88
Men's Suits \$6.88, 7.75, 10.88 12.88, and 14.85.
Boys' Suits \$5.88, 4.68, 2.88 and 1.98.
Men's Fleece Lined Underwear 88c
Wrights Wool Underwear \$1.18
Men's Union Suits, wool 2.48
Men's Rain Coats - 3.48
Ladies' Rain Coats - .98
Men's Hats \$1.88 1.48 .98

Straw Hats
1
2
Price

Come the first few days as that will give you a chance to pick up some broken lines at give-way prices

Ladies' Oxfords at \$1.98, 1.68, 1.38 and .98.
Ladies' Shoes in Patent Velour Lace and Button at \$2.98, 2.48, 1.98, and 1.48.
Children's Shoes at 98 and 48c
Misses' Oxfords at \$1.48 and .98
Children's Coats at \$1.88
Ladies' Suits at - \$4.88
Children's Hosiery 23, 17 & 6c
Ladies Hose at 42, 36, 29, 23, 19 and 11c.
Men's Shoes \$4.48, 3.88, 3.48, 3.15 and 2.48.
Boys' Shoes \$2.38 and 1.88.

Borrow the Money and Bring the Family and Stay All Day.
1915 Prices on Everything

Ladies' Gloves
19c

Let nothing keep you away. Buy your winter Flannels, Clothing, and Shoes for the whole family at this Great Cut Price Sale.

Look for the Big Sign.

R. A. Wilson Salvage Company
of New York, Mr. Wilson in Charge

Ribbons
1c Yard

A LOT
Men's Pants
88c

A FEW
Boy's Suits
\$1.98

A LOT
Men's Hose
11c

A LOT
Men's Linen Collars
7c

FIXTURES FOR SALE
Glass Counters
Tables
Cash Register, etc.

20 Sales People WANTED
Inquire Mr. Wilson, Wednesday Morning.

BIG LOT
Ladies' Oxfords
98c

Women's All Wool Skirts
98c

Ladies' Shoes
\$1.48

Children's Shoes
48c

Ladies' Underwear
28c garment

All Wool Dress Goods
42 Inch Wide
48c yd.

Scrim for Curtains
14c

Embroideries and Laces
1c a yard

OPEN EVENINGS

FREE! FREE!

To the first twenty-five young men and first twenty-five young ladies who come on Thursday Morning (opening day) a suitable present will be given absolutely free.

LIBERTY BONDS AT A PREMIUM

Back of the announcement the

other day that Liberty Bonds of the first issue, bearing 3½ per cent interest, had sold on the New York stock exchange at \$102.50, is a high-

ly interesting and reassuring lesson. For a whole lot of people throughout the country have been looking doubtfully at their bonds of late.

They've been questioning their value and their own wisdom in having invested in them. They've deemed it a losing purchase.

It has taken the monied men of the country to show them their error. For these men of money, who appreciate all the finer points of fin-

ancing, are the fellows who are buying up this early issue in such quantities that they are forcing the price considerably above par.

In Two Weeks a New Student Has More Friends in Berea than Anywhere Else

BLANK